The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,310—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	24th Mar.
L. POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	31st „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	7th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th „
L. THIBET	2593	450	C. Fraser	21st „
L. DECCAN	3429	650	J. B. Chapman.	28th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell.	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th „
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th „
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th „
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
L. KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. .. 340		II do. .. 350	
III do. .. 145	Without food.	III do. .. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
MANILLA, on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route. R 95	Brighton Route R 80
„	II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130
„	II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April
s. s. VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400 ..	280 ..	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

[illegible]ONGKONG via COLOMBO, [illegible] SINGAPORE.

[illegible] Captain G. Mahor[illegible] [illegible] to sail on the 2nd [illegible] horse power, [illegible] [illegible] ived on board after sunset on [illegible] [illegible] effected by the General Insurance [illegible]), Marine Branch. [illegible] particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 13th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE following three steamers :—

DAPHNE, appointed to sail on the 8th April,
VORWAERTS, do. do. 8th May,
ORION, (new) do. do. 8th June,

Will call at BRINDISI, and perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, March 13, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	about	25th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	„	12th April.
MERTON HALL	J. Verril	4,100	500	„	20th „
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	17th May.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	„	17th June
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	„	15th July.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. KING, KING and Co., BANKERS and ARMY AGENTS, also book passengers for this line.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line will also be undertaken.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. LADY DALHOUSIE for LONDON, sailing about 22nd instant.

S. S. ATHABASKA for LIVERPOOL, sailing about 25th instant.

THESE fine steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a few passengers. For terms apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Section 155 of the Indian Companies' Act X, of 1866, a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church-lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m. (Bombay time), when the Liquidators will lay before such meeting an account of the dealings and transactions of the liquidation during the past year.

By order of the Liquidators,
EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th March, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FORTNIGHTLY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain A. Hay, sails on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 14th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INCHRHONA from Liverpool are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and owners S. S. Inchrhona.
Bombay, 20th March, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs.	6	0
Do. Imperial Pints...	„	5	4
Do. Pts	„	4	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

			Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of	100	1	12
„	„	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100	1	12
„	„	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100	1	12
„	„	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100	2	0
„	„	250	4	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	„	100	2	8
„	„	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	„	100	2	4
„	„	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	„	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING and LIQUID PAINTS are the purest, finest, and most durable Paints ever made for structural purposes. These paints have been adopted by the U. S. Government, and are in use all over the world.

Asbestos roofing with fire-proof coating, at Rs. 13 per 100 square feet.

Asbestos Brown roof paint ..	Rs. 3-4 per gallon.
„ Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red roof paints.	„ 4-0 „
„ Mill board ..	„ 0-14 as. per lb.
„ Rope packing	„ 1-12 „ „
„ Wick „	„ 2-0 „ „

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for H. W. Johns Mafy & Co., New York.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our sole agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HERR BANDMANN'S
GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.
HAMLET.

HERR BANDMANN,
MISS BEUNDET,
MR. D'ORSAY OGDEN,
MISS NELLIE FERGUSSON,
And a Company of Twelve Ladies and Gentlemen.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Full particulars in future advertisements.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. CLAN MACLEOD, 2,300 tons, will sail hence for Liverpool on or about the 25th inst.

Passage money ....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by my CREW while laying at this Port.

JOHN HUGHES, Master.
Bombay, 21st March, 1882. Ship Abyssinian.

MY WIFE, Mrs. L. C. MARTIN, having left my protection, I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her from date.

THOMAS AUGUSTUS MARTIN,
Driver, S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.
Lahore, 18th March, 1882.

SUITABLE READING LAMPS.
BURNING PETROLEUM.

THESE LAMPS are made in Nickel-silver, and fitted with Patent Wick, which is non-combustible, does away with the Cotton and its inseparable nuisance, the trimming difficulty. Price for each, including Chimney, Globe, and Patent Wick, Rs. 20.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

VIN-VITÆ,

A STIMULANT BEVERAGE
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED IRON TONIC,
AGREEABLE, GRATEFUL,
INVIGORATING
BRAIN FOOD.

A delicious, sparkling, wine-like drink,
possessing an unequalled
AROMA AND TASTE,
HIGHLY REFRESHING IN THIS ENERVATING CLIMATE.
A Preventative of
SEA-SICKNESS, PRICKLY HEAT,
INDIGESTION,
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA
Caused by the
EXTENSIVE HEAT OF THE CLIMATE.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8.
Per case of 2 dozen, Rs. 5-8.
Special Terms to Merchants, Hotels, &c.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Booksellers and Stationers of East-street, Poona.

VIN-VITÆ IS ONLY PREPARED BY
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"SPECIALITE"
LIME JUICE,
REQUIRES NO SUGAR,
IS COMBINABLE WITH CLARET, &c.,
EFFERVESCING WITH ÆRATED WATERS.

THIS NEW preparation is made from the pure juice of the Lime-fruit, and is superior to other preparations of its kind by reason of THREE very important FACTS, viz., it is without the usual objectionable MUSTY FLAVOUR ; it is FREE from SULPHURIC ACID ; it will keep any time SOUND and BRIGHT in all climates AFTER it is UNCORKED.

From Dr. W. DOMETT-STONE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

During the considerable period I devoted my attention to the prevention of Scurvy in the Mercantile Navy, I had numerous samples of Lime Juice brought under my notice, not one of which, I unhesitatingly affirm, could be compared either in appearance, flavour or purity to the bottle of Feltoe's "Specialite" Lime Juice I received a few days since.

Per dozen quart bottles, Rs. 18.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, of East-street, Poona.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

IT is a known fact that invalids and others suffering from impaired digestion through long residence in India or other causes may be saved an infinite amount of suffering by proper attention to the diet.

THOMSON & TAYLOR receive regularly at short intervals supplies of the following :—

			Rs.	
Bermuda Arrowroot	per tin	Rs.	1	12
Bragg's Charcoal Biscuit	„	„	0	12
Barley (Robinson's prepared)	„	„	0	12
Corn Flour	„	„	0	10
Gelatine	per oz.	„	0	5
Essence of Beef	per tin	„	0	12
Do. Mutton	„	„	0	12
Groats (Robinson's patent)	„	„	0	12
Hard's Food	per pkt.	„	0	12
Isinglass	„	„	0	15
Liebig's Extract of Meat	2 oz jars	„	1	2
Do. do.	4 „	„	2	0
Nestle's Food	per tin	„	1	8
Revelenta Arabica	„	„	1	4
Swiss Milk	„	„	0	8

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB,
WHITE ROSE,
FORGET-ME-NOT,
YLANG YLANG.
OPOPONAX,
JASMIN,
KISS-ME-QUICK,
FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.
SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE".

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.
17	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily..	17	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
32	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA...	direct from the Island...	32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
28	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	28	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
19	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.				
22	8	... Fine Old	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	22	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
18	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	18	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				
		N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.				

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE DRINKING WATER.

SUCH a necessity to health in this and all tropical climates can be obtained by the use of

CHEAVIN'S RAPID WATER FILTERS.

These Filters purify with astonishing rapidity, and do not easily get choked.

Half-gallon size	...Rs. 9 0	Two-and-a-half gallon size	...Rs.	15 0
One-and-a-half gallon size	... „ 11 0	Three-and-a-half gallon size	... „	20 0

Five-gallon size, Rs. 27.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23 ; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

Solicit attention to the superior quality of their

AERATED WATERS ;

In the process of the manufacture of which they use
PURE FILTERED WATER,
So essential to the production of really good beverages.

Soda-water	...per doz.Re.	0 12	Tonic-water	...per doz.Re.	1 0
Lemonade	... „	1 0	Potash-water	... „	0 12
Gingerade	... „	1 0	Ginger-ale	... „	1 8
Seltzer-water	... „	1 0	Lithia-water	... „	1 8
Vichy-water	... „	1 4			

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand READY for immediate use a large selection of following :—

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear		7 8 to	16 8
Travelling Suits		20 0 to	28 0
Warm Suits, Chevoit, &c.		30 0 to	35 0
Warm Overcoats, or Ulster		38 0 to	50 0
Best White Shirts Bands	each		4 4
Do. do. Collars			48
Best Oxford do.			50
Best Flannel and Silk Wool			88
Cardigan Jackets, very Warm		10 to	128
Dressing Gowns		100 to	00
Warm Lamb's Wool, Under Vests	each		68
Do. do. Pants	pair		6 8
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.		8 8
Super Merino Socks	per doz.		20 0
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks	per doz.		25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.		30 0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair		3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair		3 8
Gauze Merino Under Vests, per ½ doz.		12 0 to	15 0
Extra Super Gauze Vests, do.			15 0
Stout Merino Vest	each		5 8
Stout Merino Pants	each		6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each		6 8
Warm Gloves		1 8 to	4 0
Warm Mufflers			2 0
Travelling Caps		3 8 to	4 8
Best Tweed Hats			4 8
Best Linen Collars all shapes	doz.		5 8
Paper Collars	doz.		0 8

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.		10 8
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.		1 8
Overland Trunks, best make from			27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus			40 0
Railway Portmanteaus			13 8
Tan Canvass Courier Bags			8 0
Soiled Linen Bags			5 0
Gladstone, or expanding Bags			28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete			30 0
Travelling Baths, with inside Baskets		30 0 to	40 0
Travelling Pillows			1 8
Resais or Quilts		5 8 to	7 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs		16 0 to	35 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0 to	18 0
Metal Soap Boxes		2 0 to	2 4
Sponges	from	1 8 to	5 0
Sponge Bags	from	1 8	
Rug Straps		1 8 to	2 8
Leather Purses		2 0 to	2 8
Sovereign Boxes		2 12	
Razors, Ready for use	each	2 0	3 0
Shaving Brushes		2 12	
Nail Brushes		1 0	
Tooth Brushes		0 8	
Hair Brushes		4 0	
Military Hair Brushes in Leather case		10 8	
Nail Scissors		2 0	

Overland Chairs, a large assortment......from Rs. 4-8.

Suits, Ulsters, made to measure in few hours' notice.

THORPE AND CO.,
MEDOWS AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., Limited.

AUCTION SALE.

ON FRIDAY 24th, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will SELL by AUCTION at THACKER & Co.'s old premises, opposite the Bombay Club, a quantity of SURPLUS STOCK consisting of BOOKS, PICTURES, DESKS, and Sundry Goods ; also a number of Bookshelves, &c., &c.

THACKER & Co., Limited.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1882, at 3 p. m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Church-lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st.—To [illegible] and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1881.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

લી૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
pp., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 23rd March to 15th April, 1882, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY, the first of April, 1882, the following alterations of, and additions to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE upon this Railway will be brought into force, namely :—

First.—The Down North-East Line Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 8-15 a. m. for Nagpur, will leave at 8-30 a. m. It will reach Bhusawal at 10-45 instead of at 10-35, and will leave at 11-0 instead of at 10-50 the same night, but will arrive at Nagpur at 11-15 on the following morning as at present.

Second.—The Down Passenger Train for Poona now leaving Bombay at 7-45 a.m. will leave at 8-0 a.m., and will arrive at Poona at 3-0 p.m. instead of at 2-45 p.m. as at present.

Third.—The present Up Passenger Train leaving Poona at 12-30 noon for Bombay will leave at 12-40 p.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 7-40 instead of at 7-30 p.m.

Fourth.—A new Down Mixed Train will leave Bombay at 10 p.m., and will run through to Raichur, arriving there at 7-45 a.m. on the third day.

And a new Up Mixed Train will leave Raichur at 9-45 p.m. and will run through to Bombay, arriving there at 6-40 a.m. on the third day.

Fifth.—The Down Mixed Trains which leave Bombay at 12-0 noon, Poona at 7-0 a. m., and Sholapur at 8-10 a. m. will be discontinued.

And the Up Mixed Trains which leave Raichur at 5-30 a. m., Sholapur at 6-15 a. m. and Poona at 6-45 a. m. will also be discontinued.

Sixth.—An additional Down Mixed Train will leave Poona at 9-25 a. m., and will arrive at Dhond at 12-40 noon. And an additional Up Mixed Train will leave Dhond at 1-30 p. m. and will arrive at Poona at 4-45 p. m.

Seventh.—The Mixed Trains on the Dhond and Manmar State Railway will be slightly altered and improved so as to run in connection with the through Passenger Trains over this Railway.

Eighth.—A new local Mixed Train will leave Bombay for Kalyan at 12 noon, and will arrive at Kalyan at 2-15 p.m. It will run on week days only.

Ninth.—The Up Local Passenger Train now leaving Tanna at 5-15 p.m. on week days, will leave at 5-35 p.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 6-50 instead of at 6-30 p.m. as at present.

Tenth.—The local Mixed Train which now leaves Bombay at 9-30 p.m. for Kalyan will be discontinued.

All other Trains over this, and the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti State Railways will continue to run as at present.

For other and consequent alterations, as well as for information as to Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the first of April, 1882. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 22nd of March, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, to PURCHASE a piece of VACANT GROUND from one to two thousand yards, between Mahaluxmee temple and Mr. N. A. Davar's bungalow, Breach Candy, facing the sea.—Apply P. M., care of this office.

NOTICE to Ship Captains and others.—DOUGLAS FRASER and SONS, Arbroath Government NAVY CANVAS for SALE. Apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., 33, Elphinstone-circle.

WANTED, a SALESMAN. Apply by letter only to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, a lot of 40 prim white OSTRICH FEATHERS. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE, Nesbit-lane.

MRS. COONEY SMITH, Midwife, late of Calcutta, 20 years experience. Terms moderate. Apollo House, Fort, entrance Marine and Apollo-street.

GENTLEMENS DRESSING CASES.—Best Solid Leather, Fitted complete, Rs. 35 to 40. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES GLOVES.—Just received Tan Calf and White Doeskin Riding Gloves, the New Gauntlet shape, Rs. 2-12 per pair nett. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES GLOVES.—Wash-leather for Riding, the New Gauntlet shape, Rs. 2-4 per pair nett. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—HAWKES PATENT REGULATION HELMETS, covered White Doe, Best quality made Rs. 18 cash. THORPE & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING with home comforts by a married couple. In or near Fort. State terms and particulars. "Daisy," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FORT READING-ROOM and LIBRARY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Life Members and Subscribers will be held in the Library Rooms at 6 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

BANDORA HILL.—TO BE LET, from 1st April, the Bungalow formerly occupied by F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., and now in the occupation of E. J. Ebden, Esq., C.S. Rent, Rs. 125. Apply to W. BULLOCK, 5, Church-lane.

TO LET, from 1st May next, a very airy TOP FLOOR above the office of Messrs. Macaulay and Co., now in the occupation of James Douglas, Esq. Rent, Rs. 125. Apply to Framjee Cowasjee Markar, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

JOSEPH BAKER, Confectioner, 17, Apollo-street, has always on hand choice first-class Ice and Soda Creams in great variety, Cakes, Biscuits, Lozenges, Chocolates of the very best quality from Europe. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa and Chocolate prepared on demand.

FOR SALE, Arab HORSE and DOG-CART, with harness, &c., complete. Rs. 550. "R. K. F.," *Bombay Gazette.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—CLEARANCE SALE, without reserve, for last fortnight at S. GREENBLATT & Co., Bombay.

IVORINE BILLIARD BALLS do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a desireable BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, quite open to the westerly breeze, with a nice garden. Apply to COWASJEE DADY LIMJEE, 31, Cumballa Hill.

JUST unpacked UNBREAKABLE SODAWATER TUMBLERS, GLASSWARES AND HURRICANE LAMPS, and many other house requisites. BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Meadow-street.

FRENCH ROOFING TILES, neater, lighter, stronger and cheaper than any other European or country tiles. A large stock always on hand.—F. MURAGLIA and Co., Apollo-bunder, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE, owner going home, one Semi-Grand PIANO by Broadwood and Sons, nearly new, price Rs. 450 ; a nearly new canoe-shaped double-seated PHAETON, price Rs. 550. Apply to "M. X.," care of this paper.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Hand, Rs. 60 ; Foot, Rs. 80 ; Hand and Foot, Rs. 90. Tailors, Rs. 95 ; Tailors with two needles, Rs. 110. Boot and Shoemakers from Rs. 100 to Rs. 160. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE, EDAM AND CHEDDAR CHEESE, also BACON, 12 as. per lb., at PEARSE'S, 23, Apollo-street, and 28, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAHANUMAI MAZDIASHNA SUBHA.—A GENERAL MEETING of the PARSEE COMMUNITY will be held in connection with this Subha, THIS EVENING, at 5-30 (Bombay time), in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, when a resolution will be laid before the meeting to the effect that according to the Zoroastrian Religion the new year commences with the JAMSHEDI NOWROZ."

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Gun[illegible]) MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the PURCHASE of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from

Butcher's Island.
West side of Kharanjah,
Talooka Alibaug.

From the 31st instant to the [illegible] April, [illegible]

HENRY MO[illegible]
[illegible]

Bombay, Port Office, 22nd March, 188[illegible]

TO-DAY'S ICES :
VANILLA ICE-CREAM,
RASPBERRY ICE-CREAM,
DAMSON'S WATER-ICE.

MINCE PATTIES
EVERY DAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

COMFITS.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
15, MEADOW-STREET.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Municipal Commissioner has by public advertisement called for separate Tenders for the following works, viz. :—

1. Queen's-road Intercepting Sewer.
2. Parell Drain.
3. Filter Beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner is further prepared to receive TENDERS (relating to these works) from persons who are willing to undertake all or any two of these works collectively.

Such Tenders should be submitted not later than noon on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1882.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 22nd March, 1882.

CHUBB AND SON,
PATENTEES OF THE
DETECTOR LOCKS
AND FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING
SAFES, CASH, AND DESPATCH BOXES,
&c., &c., &c.

MAKER TO THE QUEEN. AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENT,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICES.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

FOR SALE AT SECUNDRABAD, THE OWNER GOING HOME.

A CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN MARE, 15 hands 2¼ an inch high, up to height, a capital hack and quite quiet. She carries a lady, is a passed charger, and very good in either single or double harness.

Also a Brown AUSTRALIAN HORSE, 15-2, quiet, up to great height, a good hack and first rate charger.

Apply to MAJOR HAMMICK,
Asst. Adjt. Genl., Secunderabad

BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE,
"THE NEW DIAMOND BLACK,"

AN exceedingly rich Blue-black dye, pronounced to be PERFECTLY FAST, but care must be taken that no washing powders are made use of.

	Per pair.
LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, stout quality, double heels and toes ..	Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4.
LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, extra fine quality, embroidered silk clock	Rs. 4-8
CHILDREN'S BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, stout quality, double heels and toes ..	Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible]

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

GEYER'S SEWING-MACHINES
HAVE OBTAINED AN
EXTENSIVE REPUTATION.

They run wonderfully free and easy,
Make the PRETTIEST STITCH of any Machine in the World,
Sew either the Lightest or Heaviest Materials
Are elegant and modern in Design
Beautifully Enamelled,
Handsomely Decorated in Mother-o'-pearl and Pure Gold, substantially made,
And most accurately fitted and adjusted.
They have more real improvements and attachments than any other Sewing-machine in existence.

BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OTHER COME AND SEE THESE MACHINES.

Over twenty different kinds.

THE LARGEST DEPOT IN INDIA.

Remember, a good Sewing-machine will last a life-time, and is a pleasure and profit to the owner ; whereas an inferior Machine is about the greatest pest that can enter a household.

When a thoroughly reliable, easily managed, well-finished Sewing-machine is required, I fear no competitor, no matter how low in price the Machine may be offered.

After perusing the above, it will be quite evident to the Reader that being Importer of all the leading kinds of Sewing-machines known, I am in a very different position to firms who only import one class of Sewing-machine. It will be readily seen that I have no interest in pushing ONE MACHINE or ONE KIND OF MACHINE only, or in endeavouring to persuade intending Purchasers that one certain principle of Machine will do ANY and EVERY class of Sewing required.

My interest is identical with that of my Customers, and it is quite as much to my advantage, as it is to my Customer's advantage, that I supply THE VERY BEST KIND OF MACHINE that has ever been invented to suit the special requirements of each Customer.

I believe from the foregoing the Public will see that I am prepared to show them Sewing-machines constructed by all *the best makers yet known,* and universally acknowledged to be good and reliable, and that I am in a position, and have advantages to offer, unequalled by any Competitor in the Trade.

H. A. GEYER,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

LONDON telegrams quote stocks unaltered, but a further Gold payment of £200,000 has been made into the Bank.

METALS are quoted as before.

LINSEED is firmer and quoted arrivals *viâ* Canal 45s. 9d., *viâ* Cape 47s. 3d.

RAPESEED is unchanged.

WOOL.—The Liverpool auction sales opened yesterday; 14,000 bales were offered, and there was a good competition among the buyers, but prices are unchanged.

COFFEE is unchanged in price.

The total stock is..............	12,000 tons.
Week's landings	1,050 „
Week's deliveries	900 „

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull, Middlings reduced on the spot 1-16, and arrivals are easier all round. We quote Surats—Oomras, Good, G. Clause, March-April, *viâ* Cape, 5½.

In America receipts are 9,000 bales; spots unchanged, but arrivals, June, 9 points higher, viz., 12-59.

Our Cotton Market has been very quiet to-day. The demand is limited, and stocks are rather accumulating. Good Broach is still well kept up to Rs. 234 for this month's delivery, being wanted to cover old contracts, but it is offering for April at Rs. 228 to Rs. 229. Fine Dholleras have been sold at Rs. 210, but Good has been offered at Rs. 200, without finding a buyer. Oomras we would now quote, Good Rs. 200, F. G. F. Rs. 190, and G. F. Rs. 185. Bengals are unchanged.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their weekly meeting to-day made no alteration in the rate of discount. Money, however, in the Bazaar seems to be getting easier.

Government Paper is steady at 101¼ for 4 and 108½ for 4½ per cents.

Bombay Bank shares have been done at Rs. 765, which is an advance of Rs. 2½, and National at Rs. 100, which is a fall of Rs. 3.

Press and Land shares are very firm. Colaba Land has been sold at Rs. 795, and Berar Press Company at Rs. 475, while Burmah Trading have advanced to Rs. 2,390.

SPINNING SHARES.—"Bear" sellers having come out to-day to cover, there has been a further upward movement in these of from Rs. 10 to as much, in some cases, as Rs. 35 per share.

FREIGHTS are very dull to-day, and the Athabaska steamer has filled up at 30s. for Liverpool, and the s.s. Bracadale at 38s. 9d., for Genoa and Marseilles. The ships County of Caithness and County of Dumfries have further engaged Cotton for Liverpool *viâ* the Cape at 47s. 6d.

EXCHANGE is a shade weaker to-day, and we quote :—

	Tele.	Demand.	3 ms.'	4 ms.'
Bank....	1s. 8 3-32d.	1s. 8 5-32d.	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8 13-32d.

	3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.
Credits......	1s. 8 15-32d.	1s. 8 21-32d.
Documents..	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 11-16d.
Francs	216¼	218¼

For May delivery 3 months' credits we quote sterling 1s. 8 7-16d. and Francs 216¼.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	810
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	5 do.	90
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	850
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,115
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	1,400	250	all	10	56
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,040
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co..........	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	565
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	525
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	347½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	210
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	235	2,025
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,075
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	00	all	50	615

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	795
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	300
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company...........	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	136
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	590
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	825
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	930
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	700 xd
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	895
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	560
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	Rs. 25	675
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,105
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,145
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	950
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,425
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	925
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,425
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	240
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,260
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	965
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	685
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	335
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	940
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	670
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	900
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	465
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	145x 130d
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,390
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association...........	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	[illegible]	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,075
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	970
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited..	42,000		5	..	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer sportsman, 1,281 tons, Captain J. R. Kidner, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora, 2,244 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain John Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Galle, with a cargo of rice and gunnies.

THE steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Coast and Bhownuggur, with a cargo of 317 bales cotton and 92 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain A. Clark, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major D. S. Stewart, Mr. Reade, Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee, Mr. J. Wood, and 81 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. E. W. West, Mr. W. J. Lister, Mr. T. Weddington, Mr. A. Arnold, and 26 deck.

THE barque Chasca, 628 tons, Captain N.S. Washburn, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Boston via New York and Zanzibar brought the following cargo :—300 barrels rosin, 191 barrels cement, 19 boxes clocks, and 2,000 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Farnham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Mar. 20
22	Scindia (s)	Stone........	Calcutta, March 10.
	Gwalior (s).........	Horne	London, Feb. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Sportsman (s)	Kidner.......	Marseilles.
	Java (s)	Clark	P. G. via Kurrachee.
	Ethiopia (s)	Melville ..	Coast and Calcutta.
	Bancoora (s)	Henderson..	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Regina, to Hull.
Steamer Eustace, to Port Said.
Steamer Julia David, to London.
Steamer Oriental, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March			
17	Peshwa (s)........	Carson	Galle, March 10.
	Ellora (s)..........	Steward	Bombay, Feb. 25.
	Cingalese	Stewart	Melbourne, Jan. 16.
18	C. of Manchester(s)	Miller	Liverpool, Feb. 11.
	Iron Cross	McClare	Liverpool, Nov. 29.
	Merchantman	Mourillyan ..	Mauritius, Feb. 5.
	Inch Keith	Steven	London, Dec. 8.

DEPARTURES.

March 17.—Steamers Bhundara and Rajpootana.
March 18.—Steamers Commilla, Satara, Vega and Bogdana, Barque Romance.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A. J. Marshall—100 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co.

Khimjee Oodhowjee (s)—200 cwts bones, Nazerally Purdhan.

Athabasca (s)—900 cwts wheat, Dewcuran Luckmeedass; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 700 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co; 60 bales cotton, E. Sppinner and Co; 247 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Premjee; 1,200 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 116 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 105 bales cotton, Jewar Munjee.

St. Colomba (s)—101 bales rags and 8 bales cotton waste, Gungajul; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 53 bales cotton, Lalljee Naranjee; 109 bales cotton, Dhunraj Dosy; 120 bales cotton, S. J. Souza and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 83 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 650 bales cotton, John Marshall; 43 bales goat hair and 20 bales wool, Morarjee Vishram; 937½ cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum.

Sheikh (s)—500 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraz and Co.

France (s)—376 cwts myrabollams, Thakersee Soonderdass; 18 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Shevington (s)—13 bales hemp rope, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 25 bales wool, Khuttowmull Tolaram; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 3,200 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee.

Rydal Hall (s)—600 cwts myrabollams, Dewcurn Luckmedass.

Lismore (s)—325 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

Clan Macleod (s)—900 cwts wheat, Dewjee Nanjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 400 bales cotton, John Marshall; 426 cwts linseed, Sewram Buldew; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Ponsee and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee.

Rhodra (s)—325 cwts bones, Ally Mahamed Hassum.

Iris (s)—700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 260 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Javut; 500 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Monjee.

FOR LONDON.

Poona (s)—405 cwts olibanum, R. Mahamed; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 191¼ cwts olibanum, Cassom Canjee.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts poppyseed, Vulubdas Runchordass.

Bokhara (s)—1 case shawls, A. Goolam Hoosein.

Julia David (s)—800 cwts linseed, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Brinkburn (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lombard (s)—400 cwts horns, 8,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 1,750 cwts groundnuts, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Austria (s)—450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchclutha (s)—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 720 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Thessaly (s)—1,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Eustace (s)—30,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dallan Towar (s)—218 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Chrysolite (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Ben Voirlich (s)—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

Bokhara (s)—108 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Austria (s)—200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ben Voirlich (s)—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brorhers; 154 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

Chrysolite (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Austria (s)—446½ cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Sportsman (s)—2,250 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

Lord Eslington (s)—400 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co.

Brocadaile (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Brocadaile (s)—400½ cwts linseed and 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara (s)—75 cwts coffee, C. M. Misree.

Lord Eslington (s)—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 844½ cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,431 cwts gingellyseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Rydal Hall (s)—36 cases indigo, C. H. Bailey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Avoca (s)—200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—30 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 250 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 3 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund; 25 bales twist, A. Sorabjee; 50 bales twist and 132 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 23.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

57-81—Tobin and R.—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Ahmedhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—Jefferson, B. and D., P. and G., and Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

499-80—Shapurjee and T—Chatterbhooj Khimjee and others vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L.

563-80—Smith and F. L. A—Wallace and an others vs Ahmed bin Essa Khaliffa—Macfarlane and E.

208-81—In person—Cullian Govind vs Ramchundra Sewjee and others—In person.

48-81—Jefferson, B. and D—Amirudin Adool Latiff vs. Hawabebee and others—M. M. Munshi.

47-180—M. M. Munshi—Ramji Ballajee vs Thucker Purshotum Kullianjee—H. Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—MARCH 21.

Tanner, Col., 2nd Belooch Regt., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 22.

West, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Sawant Wari.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, March 23.

The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 25th inst., for the annual inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. sharp (Madras time). Red uniform to be worn.

2. All members who are unable to attend the above parades must furnish medical certificates, or apply for leave.

3. Members are reminded that the capitation grant cannot be drawn for any member who is absent without leave from the annual inspection parade.

4. The range at Coorla will be opened for class-firing morning and afternoon from this date to the 31st inst. (Saturday, the 25th, excepted when it will only be open in the morning). Members going to Coorla for class-firing are requested to be at the Bori-bunder Station not later than 5-55 a. m. and at Byculla at 6-5 a. m., and they will have their fares paid to Coorla and back.

Those going in the afternoon are requested to be at Bori-bunder at 11-50 and at Byculla at 12 noon (Madras time). Members are requested to send to head-quarters for their ammunition for class-firing, there being none on the range.

5. The range at Colaba is available for class firing for the Bombay Volunteers every evening during the month, Thursdays and Saturdays excepted. Members who cannot go to Coorla are requested to complete their class-firing at Colaba.

6. There will be parade at the oval on Thursday and Friday mornings, 23rd and 24th instant, and at the sheds, Byculla, every morning during the week at 7-30 a.m. (Madras time). As the annual inspection takes place on the 25th inst., it is requested that all members will do their utmost to attend these parades.

7. Vol. F. Good, B Company, is granted leave from the 23rd to the 28th inst. inclusive.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 2nd March.

IN accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—

Commander Stubbs has been placed on the Retired List from the 28th ultimo, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the same date.

Commander Grey has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from 28th ultimo.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 3rd March.

Major Kensington, R. A., to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col., whilst employed as a Prof. at the Royal Military College at Kingston, in the Dominion of Canada.

INFANTRY.

3rd Bn., the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), C. E. Fraser, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Bn., the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), Lieut. Christie resigns his Commission.

C. F. A. Bristow, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Bn., the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt). The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—H. L. Lutwyche, from the 4th Bn. The Hon. R. J. Gerard.

3rd Bn., the King's (Liverpool Regt.), Captain J. M. Batten is granted the honorary rank of Major.

3rd Bn., the Devonshire Regt., J. F. Soltau, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Bn., the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), Lieut. H. Trafford to be Captain, vice A. H. Goldie-Taubman, resigned.

4th Bn., the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, A. H. Ashmore, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Bn., the Gloucestershire Regt., The undermentioned Lieuts. resign their Commissions :—R. J. Graves, J. C. Harford, W. E. Clutterbuck.

4th Bn., the Worcestershire Regt., E. Howell, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Bn., the East Lancashire Regt., J. E. Butler-Bowdon, Esq., to be Major.

R. R. Walker, Gent., to be Lieut.

4th Bn., the East Surrey Regt. H. W. Chambers, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Bn., the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt). The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Lieuts :—T. S. Young and A. W. C. McFall.

3rd Bn., the King's Light Inf. (Shropshire Regt), I. T. Owen, Gent., to be Lieut.

4th Bn., the Durham Light Inf., E. F. Gales, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Bn., Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Col. H. R. H. Prince Leopold G. D. Albert, Duke of Albany, K.G., K. T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., to be Hony. Col.

5th Bn., Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), E. G. C. Johnson, Esq., late Capt., 83rd Foot, to be Capt.

Capt. W. P. B. Brereton, late 2nd Bn., Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Capt.

3rd Bn., the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), W. E. Head, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Bn., the Royal Munster Fusiliers, W. T. W. Newenham, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Bn., the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, F. D. J. Annesley, Gent., to be Lieut.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to BombayGazetteOffice

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row, 26th January, 1882.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
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(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY announces that, having received numerous solicitations, he has been again induced to pay a professional visit to this great city; but his stay will be limited, as important affairs demand his presence in Europe.

The superiority of his Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Binoculars is so well known throughout India, that it is not necessary further to mention it. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the profession, and the success which has attended his treatment of numerous difficult and apparently hopeless cases of defective vision sufficiently guarantee his skill.

Mr. Menist may be consulted at the Establishment of his agents.

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ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—February 27th, at 5, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, the wife of Donald Graham, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAHAN—March 16th, at Ishapore, near Barrackpore, the wife of E. C. Gahan, E. B. R. Flotilla, of a son.

MILLER—March 17th, at Rampore Haut, the wife of Henry Cleveland Miller, of a daughter.

PARGITER—March 10th, at Multan, the wife of E. H. Pargiter, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P. W. D., of a son.

PEARS—March 18th, at Jullundur, the wife of Lieutenant T. C. Pears, of a daughter.

WEST—March 19th, at Vepery, the wife of Alister West, Planter S. Wynaad, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FAY—BAXTER—March 13th, at Saharunpore, Mr. Francis Edmond Fay to Miss Lucy Baxter.

ROBERTS—LANE—March 15th, at Multan, Allan Scott Roberts, Major Judicial Assistant, Delhi, to Janie Rose, daughter of Surgeon-Major B. Lane, A. M. D.

SKINNER—SHERER—March 16th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, W. Skinner, Superintendent, Bishnath Tea Company, Assam, to C. Edith M., third daughter of Major General J. F. Sherer, of Hestercombe, Jersey.

WALLER—BLUNT—March 16th, at Bareilly, Robert Waller, to Helen Stewart Blunt, daughter of Mr. Henry Blunt, Deputy Collector, Bareilly.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

IT would be rash to assume that, because it was a good thing to get private capital to take up railways in this country, it followed that the railways now owned by the State should be made over to private capitalists. The report lately current that negotiations were on-foot to sell the Rajputana Railway to the Rothschilds is followed by the rumour that the Barings have bought the railways in Burmah. The apparent intention of Government to make the Rajputana line subserve the interests of the East Indian led us at first to accept without demur the report that negotiations were on foot to sell this line to the Rothschilds. Now, however, that we learn from the Financial Statement that this railway will give a net profit this year of 5·70 per cent., and that, as we have recently mentioned, the B. B. and C. I. Railway are willing to work it for Government on favourable terms, we think that the sale of railways already constructed is a matter open to grave consideration. While we are glad to see private capital undertaking railways which the Government are slow to construct, we are not at all satisfied that it is for the interest of the country that the railways already constructed should be disposed of to private capitalists. It is one thing to encourage private capital to assist in the development of the country, but quite another to make over to private owners undertakings already carried out and working successfully. And there is, we think, danger lest Government may go too far on the new line it has taken up in favour of private capital, and surrender that which is seen to be a source of very considerable revenue to the public treasury. It will be easy, no doubt, to sell our paying railways, but it will be a most difficult thing to get them back again. And we should certainly hesitate, at a time when other nations are considering the question of buying up the railways for the State, before parting with lines which must be the main arteries of traffic, and must largely influence the trade of the country. The first step taken towards the construction of railways in India was in favour of guaranteed railways, on a policy initiated by Lord Dalhousie; twenty years later this was abandoned, and under Lord Mayo the scheme of State railways was introduced. This policy has had the misfortune of contending not only with the inherent evil of increased expense which everywhere follows State management, but it fell upon times when the apparent resources of the country were diminished by successive famines and wars. State railways have not, in fact, had fair-play; before they got half their growth they were put on short commons, and have never been allowed to develope or to fulfil the part anticipated of them, and which might still perhaps be reasonably expected of them. The third policy, just introduced, is that of private railways with initial support and encouragement from Government, but no sustained Government help. We have invariably expressed our preference for the guaranteed system, though on a basis different from that on which the old companies were constituted, as the best means of securing a rapid development of the railway system, the greatest economy in working, and a share of the profits for the State; and yet we were willing to see a fair trial given to the new system.

The matter, however, assumes another shape when it is proposed to dispose of the lines already constructed by the State, when the risk which necessarily accompanies all such undertakings at first has been borne by the State, when the favourable nature of the investment has been proved, and a gradual increase in the value of the property can be safely counted upon. To part with such a property there ought to be very cogent reasons given, and we are disappointed to find the question not touched upon in the Financial Statement. The importance of securing the greater economy of companies' management can hardly be assigned as a reason for the new step, for this can be secured, as in the case of the East Indian Railway, and as now proposed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for the Rajputana line, by making over the management of State railways to private companies, the Government to receive the larger share of the net profits. The only argument in favour of the disposal of such property must be the recovery of the capital expenditure by Government, in order to lay the same out in fresh works of the same kind, or to reduce the public debt of the country, and thus put Government in a stronger financial position. Now with regard to the re-investment of such recovered capital in new undertakings. While we earnestly desire the development of the country, we doubt the wisdom of any scheme for development which would throw upon Government the risk of an undertaking, and give the fruits of success to others. If private capital seeks investments of this kind, let it take the fresh undertakings, and not those the risk of which has been borne by Government. But further, we have little faith that the capital, if thus recovered, will be invested in new public works: while this may be intended by one Government, it may not be carried out by another; indeed, many things may occur to prevent its being carried out by the first that proposed it. We come, then, to the argument that the financial position of Government will be improved by a reduction of its debt. But is this so? It is as clear as noonday that the increase of the Indian public debt in the past twelve years has not diminished the credit of the country. At the commencement of 1869-70 the total debt of India, in England and in India, was £97,379,000, and the average rate of interest was 4·6 per cent.; in 1880-81 the total debt was £157,149,000, and the average rate of interest was reduced to 3·8 per cent. We take these figures from Sir John Strachey's late work, and his figures have not been questioned, so far as we are aware. If we take the guaranteed railway debt and the public debt together, we find that whereas the charge on the Indian revenue in 1869-70 was £6,576,000, this charge was reduced in 1880-81 to £3,106,000. This is what the railways are doing for India, even now when they are in a half-developed state. What they will give in future, it is impossible to predict. Is it wise, then, to sell our paying railways?

But we should have less reluctance to sell our railways if they were to be made over to Indian capitalists, and the profits were to remain in the country. This, however, is not the case; they are taken up by the large financial firms in Europe, and they fall into the hands of European shareholders, and the future net earnings of the companies will all go out of the country. Of course if we could not have railways on any other terms, we should pay the capitalists of other countries to make them for us, as the indirect benefit to the country is enormous. But if there is no native capital to be tempted by this investment, then we want to see the Government sharing in the net profits. A strong case should be made out to justify the sale of a paying Government railway to a foreign firm. We should prefer to see the shares of a profitable line held by the Government of India, rather than by even an English firm. And we say this through no desire of raising any antagonism between English and Indian interests. The time has gone by when one nation thought its own interests were improved by an injury done to the commercial interest of its neighbour; and England's interest will certainly be advantaged by India's growing wealth. But what India needs is capital for investment; and the time for accumulating that capital is being constantly deferred when her paying investments are transferred to other countries. If Government retains the paying railways, or continues to share in their profits, the country gets the advantage of the profits in the diminished taxation which will be placed upon it, and just so much of the savings of the people will be available for investment. If, however, our paying railways are to be disposed of to European capitalists, while India will still reap the undoubted advantage of the commercial development which must follow railway working, she loses that growth of capital which is so much needed for the general improvement of the country. India has nothing to fear as to the profitable returns on her railways. This is clearly shown by that portion of the Financial Statement in which Major Baring refers to their work. In spite of the fact that many of the lines were built solely or principally for strategical purposes, and that many are not yet completed, the result of all shows a net gain to the country. Many proposals for new lines have followed the enunciation of the new policy of Government in encouraging the introduction of private capital, but it will take years to see the full effects of the policy. We have no wish to oppose it in any way until it is carried to the point of selling the railways now belonging to the State. This raises, as we have tried to show, a new question, and the country can fairly claim, we think, the exposition from Government of its reasons for this new policy, before any irrevocable step be taken.

IT is not true that Dr. Cook has received a letter from Dr. Beattie informing him that it is the latter's good will and pleasure that he shall have no promotion because he baffles the Surgeon-General's malevolent attempts to do him an injury on two occasions. This story gets the honours of editorial print in another paper, but few people, we fancy, will be inclined to give it much credit. The fact is this. When Dr. Cook demurred to being sent to Quetta recently, he wrote in to the Government offering to waive his claim to military promotion if he were permitted to decline the post at Quetta and to retain his civil appointments in Bombay. Dr. Joynt being found willing to accept the promotion to Quetta, which of course gives a claim to further promotion afterwards, the Government of Bombay allowed Dr. Cook to remain Principal of the Grant Medical College and Physician to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. But somewhat shabbily, we think, the Government has taken note of Dr. Cook's offer to waive his claims to promotion, and though up to yesterday no official communication to that effect had been forwarded to Dr. Cook, it is understood that such a document is in the air. Dr. Beattie has no more to do with the action of the Government of Bombay in this matter than he had with the action of the Government of India in re-issuing the order against private practice which troubled Dr. Cook last year. It is very silly to suppose that the machinery of Government can be set to work by Dr. Beattie or any other departmental officer for the gratification of a private dislike, even if such existed. It would be paying Sir James Fergusson a very poor compliment to suppose that he would suffer himself to be made an instrument by Dr. Beattie for the injury and humiliation of Dr. Cook.

THE Northbrook Indian Club has just issued its report for the year 1881. The committee state that on the whole satisfactory progress has been made, and, so far as we can judge, they have good cause for confidence in their institution. It is not pretentious certainly, but it contains the elements of some greatness, and if it only arouse sufficient interest among those for whose benefit it is intended, there is no reason why it should not be permanently successful. Its finances, though limited, are decidedly healthy. The income for the past year amounted to £140-9, while the expenditure was no more than £90-17-4½. The balance at the bankers, which at the close of last year was £32-8-8½, is now £82-0-4. In the course of the year twenty Indian members left the Club on account of their departure to India, and thirty-two gentlemen have been elected, of whom twenty are natives of India. In addition to the ordinary members, six Indian gentlemen have been elected honorary members; and with the view of inducing others to follow their example, a circular for distribution has been sent to certain influential gentlemen in India who are interested in the success of the Club. Complete answers have not been received, and the result of this reference will appear in the next report. The honorary members are Sir Munguldas Nathobhoy, Kt., C. S. I., and Messrs. D. N. Dadysett, Hormusjee Framjee, P. M. Jejeebhoy, F. D. Petit, and Nabab Bahadur Mukurrum-ud-Dowlah. Twenty-one gentlemen have been elected to the Club since January, 1882, and among these we notice Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, and others. The Earl of Northbrook having been appointed president, Sir Richard Temple has been elected to fill the vacancy thus caused on the committee. A thoughtful step has been taken in registering the Club at the office of the Eastern Telegraph Company, so that "nomination London" will now stand for the whole address. The committee hope that during the ensuing year, with the assistance of the Northbrook Indian Society, they will be able to remove the Club to a more central position. This is a matter of no small importance. John-street, Bedford-row, is about as inconvenient a situation as an institution of this character could occupy. It is probably not very suitable for the Indian members, and it prevents the European gentlemen who belong to the Club from visiting it so frequently as they otherwise would.

THE general repugnance to the introduction of Madras time in Bombay has been exemplified in the Corporation in the series of adjourned meetings which came happily to an end yesterday. Mr. David Gostling having, like every body else, suffered from the atrocious inconvenience of having two times in one place, bethought him in his desperation of getting rid of the nuisance by trying to get the Corporation to vote Madras time, and throw that of Bombay and the sun out of the window. For four separate days he attended the meeting of the Corporation throughout its various adjournments, seeking an opportunity for bringing forward his motion. The Corporation, however, declined to accede to his request to have the question brought on out of its turn; and when it was yesterday called on at the end of the other business, Mr. Gostling was absent. A proposal to adjourn the motion elicited from one member the remark that it would best meet the views of the Corporation to allow the question to drop, for nowhere in the city was there any desire to see Madras time substituted for that of Bombay. This opinion was stamped with general approval, and the motion was allowed to drop. It may be mentioned that in none of the Bombay Clubs has Madras time been introduced, a clear proof that the European community prefer Bombay time. The native community all stand by it, for the religious observances of Hindus, Mussalmans, and Parsees are regulated by the actual position of the sun in Bombay, and not by its position half an hour before in Madras.

APROPOS of the reductions in the Bombay Army, a rumour is current that when they come into operation, the following regiments will probably be wiped out of the Bombay Army List :—Cavalry : Poona Horse; Native Infantry Regiments : 14th Regiment N. I., 22nd Regiment N. I., 11th Regiment N. I., 17th Regiment N. I. We are, however, inclined to think that the 17th N. I. will not share this fate, when it is considered that it stands at present, according to the last musketry reports, the best shooting regiment in our Native Army, and as it is well known that good shooting is a pet hobby of General Hardinge, it is not likely that if he has a voice in the matter, he will allow his best shooting regiment to be "smashed up." It is, we moreover hear, one of the best regiments in the service as regards both physique and discipline.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 3.

IT is needless to dwell upon the feelings of horror and indignation excited among all classes of the people by the attempt made yesterday to assassinate the Queen. There is, happily, no suggestion that the assassin had any accomplices, or that there was any political motive for the crime. He describes himself as having been driven to distraction by poverty, and in that state of mind he apparently took to reading a kind of literature which nourishes the morbid hatred of rank and wealth that must prevail in every society in which there are such strongly-marked distinctions among the various orders of men and states of life, to use the words of the Church Catechism, as prevail in England. In the present unsettlement, all over the world, of old faiths, the doctrine of contentment with one's lot finds few disciples, and weak minds, brooding over the fixed idea that it is wrong for them to be so poor while others are so rich, come to regard the rulers of mankind as the chief representatives of a cruel and unnatural social system. The man who tried to shoot the Queen had no particular grievance to avenge, no special grudge against Her Majesty; he only wanted to proclaim, in the most conspicuous manner, his conviction that the world was out of joint, and that to do away with Royalty would be one means of setting it right. Happily his attempt was harmless, and did not even cause the Queen any alarm. The outrage has, of course, called forth many manifestations of loyalty, for there never was a time when the Queen herself, and it may be said the whole of the Royal family, were more generally popular than they are at the present moment. This result may fairly be ascribed to the singular tact with which the Prince of Wales performs the often irksome duties of his high station. The Prince has become an excellent man of business, and takes great trouble to do thoroughly any duty he may undertake. One of the chief promoters of the International Fisheries Exhibition, which is to be held next year and promises to be a brilliant success, told me that the Prince refused to become president of the committee till he had been satisfied that the exhibition should not be allowed to become a mere show, but that it would be so organised as to be of real service to the fishing population of these islands, and his speech at Monday's meeting in St. James's Hall is a proof of the thoughtful and practical spirit in which he means to direct the labours of the committee. The Prince's address at the meeting held on Tuesday to found the Royal College of Music was of a higher order of merit; but what strikes me as remarkable is that the proposal to establish this new national college at South Kensington, which even so lately as ten years ago would have provoked a storm of bitter criticism, is now heartily applauded by the whole newspaper press. Of course one reason for this harmony of opinion may be that South Kensington has justified its existence, and shown the soundness of the ideas of its founder, the late Prince Consort, as to the need for educating the English people in a knowledge of art; but the somewhat ungenial manners of that otherwise blameless Prince exposed him to public misconception and dislike, so that many people took a malicious delight in offering a vexatious opposition to his schemes, while on the other hand the Heir Apparent is so largely gifted with the talent for conciliating good-will and making himself popular that he finds no difficulty in completing a work with which his father could make but very slow progress.

The return of Mr. Bradlaugh once more as member for Northampton has disappointed the confident expectation of his foes, and shown that the majority of the electors of Northampton are proof even against the whispered suggestions of weak-kneed Liberals that to reject a man who has made so much mischief would be the best course to take for the sake even of the good name of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. Many Conservatives declare that they are not sorry Mr. Bradlaugh has again been successful, as he is really an ally of the Opposition in its constant work of trying to break up the great Liberal party; and it is certain that the worst defeats the Government has suffered in its own House of Commons have been due to the agency of Mr. Bradlaugh. I suppose we shall have another scene this evening, when the newly-elected one, reappearing with the persistency of Banquo's ghost, comes to the table of the House to torment all those members on either side who vainly hoped that they had finally succeeded in exorcising so troublesome a spirit. It is said that the Government will abide by the resolution announced in previous debates by Mr. Gladstone, and simply refuse to be answerable in any way for Mr. Bradlaugh's conduct; but experience ought to have satisfied them of the unwisdom of such inaction, and I shall be surprised if they do not now make up their minds to attempt direct legislation for the purpose of allowing the member for Northampton to affirm. No doubt they might fail in this attempt, but that would not be their fault, and the country would appreciate a frank and determined effort to settle the difficulty in the only way in which it can be permanently settled, while the mere evasion of this plain duty by the Prime Minister leaves the Bradlaugh scandal as a running sore in the side of the Ministry.

The Opposition have only themselves to thank for the magnificent triumph Mr. Gladstone secured on Monday evening, when the House of Commons gave him a majority of 133 votes in favour of postponing all other business in order to pass a vote of censure on the House of Lords. Jealousy of the Upper House is by no means a new feeling in the representatives of the people; indeed, our Parliamentary history for the last two centuries and a half consists of little else than a series of struggles for supremacy between the Lords and Commons, and any Minister is on safe ground who, when the Lords oppose his policy, rushes to renew his strength in the acclamations of the popular assembly. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, was only too delighted with the chance the Peers had given him of effacing the recollections of all his blunders by uniting the various sections of the Liberal party in resistance to the inquiry by a Committee of the House of Lords into the working of the Land Act. On Friday evening, when the Peers discussed the expediency of going on with the proposed inquiry, the Prime Minister was present all the time to encourage and stimulate his colleagues. While Lord Salisbury was speaking he sent for Lord Granville, who went to consult with him in the space near the throne, and who was evidently inspired by Mr. Gladstone's animated suggestions to take a tone of no surrender in his reply to Lord Salisbury. Earl Spencer was next summoned to receive the instructions of a Minister whom a friend of mine describes as the Oliver Cromwell of the Liberal Cabinet, and he began his speech by throwing open his coat with a defiant air and saying, "This is a matter, my lords, in which the Government can admit of no compromise." Well, it seems to me that these were exactly the circumstances in which a prudent Conservative leader would have refrained from indulging Mr. Gladstone's evident longing for a fight. The only possible tactics for the Conservatives in the existing Parliament are to worry the Ministry, to lie in wait in order to take them at advantage whenever there is a chance of gaining a petty success in a skirmish, and so gradually to lessen the prestige of the Government and bring it into discredit; but to challenge a general engagement on such a question as the authority of the House of Lords is to court certain defeat. It is said that Lord Salisbury would have yielded had he not been urged on by Lord Cairns and the Irish landlords; but the business of a leader is to lead, and Lord Salisbury, whether he acted on his own judgment or not, must bear the blame of the blunder that was committed. A safe, if not a dignified, retreat might still have been effected, even after the vote of Friday night, if the Conservative chiefs had had the good sense to call their supporters in Parliament together and ask what ought to be done. But what was the course actually taken? The Tories talk a good deal about the caucus and the want of independence of Liberal members; but, when a great constitutional crisis comes on, no expression of free opinion is invited from the rank and file of the Opposition. Lord Salisbury calls on Sir S. Northcote, and Sir S. Northcote consults with the remaining members of the late Cabinet, and every one else belonging to the party is expected to hold his tongue and obey orders. What a lesson Mr. Gladstone teaches such men in the management of a great party! On Monday he called his followers together and addressed them in a sort of Napoleonic order of the day, so that they all came down full of fight to the House in the evening. Many of the moderate Liberals were averse from pushing matters to extremeties against the House of Lords, but the party was unanimous in holding that the Peers must be brought to their bearings. Brought face to face with such a confident and overwhelming majority, the Conservative party, many of whom disapproved of what the Lords had done, fell all to pieces. Sir S. Northcote, after a feeble speech, tried to avoid a division, but was forced by his Irish allies to go into the lobby and assist in registering the most humiliating defeat the Opposition has sustained since the general election. Had the Conservative party been consulted by its leaders, either no division would have been taken, or at all events united action would have been resolved upon, and a more respectable show in point of numbers made. Filled with the rapture of such victorious strife, Mr. Gladstone gave his foes no rest, but absolutely routed and cut them to pieces in one of the most fiery speeches even he has ever made in the House of Commons. A painter might have made a pendant to the Retreat from Moscow in the woe-begone visages of the Conservatives as they met one another on the morning after this great disaster. For two long years the party have been struggling, like Sisyphus, to push a heavy load up-hill, and now, just when they were within sight of the top, all their labour is wasted by one act of mischievous recklessness, and the stone rolls down again with ever-increasing velocity. The only hope of regaining ground lies for the Conservatives in the possible abuse by Mr. Gladstone of his victory. The Lords have since Monday shown themselves anxious to retrace their steps, and have offered to exclude from their inquiry the "judicial administration" of the Land Act, which Mr. Gladstone says ought to be held as inviolable as the proceedings of any ordinary court of justice. But, if the judicial administration is to be excluded, it is difficult to understand what remains to be inquired into. All the speeches in the House of Lords debates were full of complaints against the unwarrantable interpretation put by the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners on certain definitions in the Land Act, and the Committee was really appointed to show that the principles laid down for their own guidance by the judicial authorities of the Land Court are at variance with those set forth by Cabinet Ministers last year. The Prime Minister, therefore, is logical enough in maintaining that the Lords' Committee has no power to limit the scope of its inquiry, and that the whole House must formally do penance by annulling its instructions to the Committee. But Mr. Gladstone will offend all moderate men on both sides if he hardens his heart and obstinately refuses to discuss the terms proposed by the Lords; for it is only a few extreme partisans who desire that the utmost advantage should be taken of the mistake made by the Upper House. I suspect that the Premier will be persuaded in the end to agree to a compromise, for the moderate tone of the debate in the House of Commons last night shows that the fury of controversy has abated, and besides, Bradlaugh now stops the way and prevents the speedy passing of the vote of censure.

Some interesting criticisms on the Land Act have been made by Land Leaguers during the progress of the debate. Mr. Sexton deprecated, as unjust to the tenant, the judgment of the Court of Appeal which decides that tenants' improvements may have been compensated by occupancy for a certain number of years at a fair rent. The theory of the League is that the soil has practically no inherent value, and that consequently any increase of rent due to improvements made by a tenant ought to be secured to that tenant in perpetuity; but the Court of Appeal has rejected this attempt to convert tenants into owners of the land. Both Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy were very indignant at the sufferings of tenants who owe several years' arrears of rent, and who are excluded from the protection of the Land Court, and both of these members also insisted on the failure of the purchase clauses of the Act, and urged that the State should "pledge its credit" freely to establish a multitude of peasant proprietors in Ireland. It is noteworthy that Sir M. Hicks Beach and other leading Conservatives also took this line, and advocated the expropriation of the landlords by purchase as the only possible solution of the land question. An alliance between the Home Rulers and the Conservatives to abolish landlordism is a singular outcome of the Land Act; but the fact is that both landlords and tenants find the new state of divided ownership intolerable and are anxious to be quit of it once for all. But then comes in the question, can the State afford to advance money to the tenants to buy out the landlords? Mr. Healy, who has just returned from America, answers this question by maintaining that land in Ireland must continue to fall steadily in value. The man, he says, who accepts a 15 years' term at rents to be fixed now is a fool. American competition must become more formidable every year. Mr. Healy mentioned as an interesting instance of the way in which the value of land in the eastern states of America has been affected by the competition of the western states, that Mr. Parnell's mother told him she could not now get 15,000 dollars for an estate which cost that sum in 1815, and he argues, reasonably enough, that the same process of reduction in the value of land must go on in these islands till the lands of Kerry and Cornwall are only worth as much as "the lands of Kansas and California, plus the freight paid for the carriage of produce across the Atlantic." But, if this forecast be accurate, how can the State, in fairness to the tax payers of the country, advance capital to Irish tenants to buy out their landlords at so many years' purchase of the new fair rents? Ten years hence the land may be worth only half as much, and how, in such a case, are the tenants to repay the State? A National Land Bank, with such a prospect before it, would be bound to end in the bankruptcy court.

The *Daily Telegraph* is making a little too much of Jumbo. Cynical people begin to suspect that Mr. Barnum must have skilfully got up the whole agitation so as to increase the attractions of his new purchase and make a fortune out of it.

I have sent you this week a copy of the Society of Arts journal, with a full report of the discussion on my depreciation of silver question. In case you find room for it, I should like to say a word about the argument used by a native gentleman from Bombay, that the increase in value of India's commerce for the five years 1865-69 as compared with the five years 1855-59 was proportionately greater than during the recent period of low rates of exchange. I need only point out that my critic selected for comparison years in which values were unnaturally swollen by the high prices obtained for Indian merchandise during the American Civil War. In point of fact, there was a falling off of something like 20 millions in the value of Indian merchandise exported in 1869 as compared with 1865, and trade therefore really declined during these five years, though by lumping them together, and so taking advantage of the exceptional values for 1865 and 1866, you get a total which compares very favourably with that of the five years 1855-59.

J. M. M.

TAK TENT!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If there is any stupid and senseless military order which has been issued in the last decade in India it is that compelling every officer to buy an 80-pound tent; a structure which it is notorious cannot protect him from heat apoplexy in the hot weather in India, and was only devised to meet an exceptional march like the Abyssinian campaign or in the cool season in Afghanistan. I trust the order will be cancelled, if it is intended that some measures should be taken to preserve young subalterns from heat apoplexy: and young officers are wanted from England for the Indian Staff Corps. The idea of an 80-pound tent in the hot weather, the study of Hindustani, and the numerous examinations are quite enough to account for the want of officers in the Staff Corps—no youngster will come.

TOO HOT.

THE CHARGE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE AT BALACLAVA.

(OCTOBER 25TH, 1854.)

THE following Poem, by Alfred Tennyson, appears in the March number of *Macmillan's Magazine* :—

I.

The charge of the gallant three hundred, the Heavy Brigade!—
Down the hill, down the hill, thousands of Russians,
Thousands of horsemen, drew to the valley—and stay'd;
For Scarlett and Scarlett's three hundred were riding by
When the points of the Russian lances broke in on the sky;
And he call'd "Left wheel into line!" and they wheel'd and obey'd.
And he look'd at the host that had halted he knew not why,
And he turn'd half round, and he bade his trumpeter sound
To the charge, and he rode on ahead, as he waived his blade
To the gallant three hundred whose glory will never die—
"Follow," and up the hill, up the hill, up the hill,
Follow'd the Heavy Brigade.

II.

The trumpet, the gallop, the charge and the might of the fight!
Down the hill, slowly; thousands of Russians
Drew to the valley, and halted at last on the height,
With a wing push'd out to the left, and a wing to the right—
But Scarlett was far on ahead, and he dash'd up alone
Thro' the great gray slope of men,
And he wheel'd his sabre, he held his own
Like an Englishman there and then;
And the three that were nearest him follow'd with force,
Wedged themselves in between horse and horse,
Fought for their lives in the narrow gap they had made,
Four amid thousands; and up the hill, up the hill,
Gallopt the gallant three hundred, the Heavy Brigade.

III.

Fell like a cannonshot,
Burst like a thunderbolt,
Crash'd like a hurricane,
Broke thro' the mass from below,
Drove thro' the midst of the foe,
Plunged up and down, to and fro,
Rode flashing blow upon blow,
Brave Inniskillens and Greys
Whirling their sabres in circles of light!
And some of us, all in amaze,
Who were held for a while from the fight,
And were only standing at gaze,
When the dark-muffled Russian crowd
Folded its wings from the left and the right,
And roll'd them around like a cloud,—
O mad for the charge and the battle were we,
When our own good red-coats sank from sight,
Like drops of blood in a dark-gray sea,
And we turn'd to each other, muttering, all dismay'd,
Lost are the gallant three hundred, the Heavy Brigade!

IV.

But they rode like Victors and Lords
Thro' the forest of lances and swords
In the heart of the Russian hordes;
They rode, or they stood at bay—
Struck with the sword-hand and slew,
Down with the bridle-hand drew
The foe from the saddle and threw
Underfoot there in the fray—
Ranged like a storm or stood like a rock
In the wave of a stormy day;
Till suddenly shock upon shock
Stagger'd the mass from without,
For our men gallopt up with a cheer and a shout,
And the Russian surged, and waver'd, and reel'd
Up the hill, up the hill, up the hill, out of the field,
Over the brow and away.

V.

Glory to each and to all, and the charge that they made!
Glory to all the three hundred, the Heavy Brigade!

NOTE.—The "three hundred" of the "Heavy Brigade" who made this famous charge were the Scots Greys and the 2nd Squadron of Inniskillings; the remainder of the "Heavy Brigade" subsequently dashing up to their support.

The "three" were Elliot, Scarlett's aide-de-camp, who had been riding by his side, and the trumpeter and Shegog, the orderly, who had been close behind him.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE final competition among the winners of the monthly matches for the Club Silver Handicap Medal took place on the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday last week, and resulted in victory to Mr. Arnot with a score of 113 for the two rounds, being three points less than any of the other players. The scores were as follows :—

Names of winners of monthly competitions.	Wed. score.	Thur. score.	Total.	Points.	Handicap. score.
Mr. Arnot	59	54	113	0	113
Mr. Melvin	59	57	116	0	116
Mr. Gardner	62	54	116	0	116
Mr. J. S. Chrystal ...	62	68	130	10	120
Mr. Dawson	69	67	136	10	126
Mr. P. Chrystal	65	73	138	10	128

Winner of medal, Mr. W. Arnot.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

No. 1.—Sailing match.—First prize, Rs. 50; sec[illegible] Rs. 30; third boat saves stakes. First [illegible] Bombay time. For *bonâ fide* ship'[illegible] size. No time allowance f[illegible] Once round the course.

1.—Amberwitch, Cut[illegible] cornerwise.
2.—Citadel, Cutt[illegible]
3.—Ch[illegible], Cap[illegible]
4.—[illegible]ysome, Cutter, Cap[illegible]
[illegible]—Erin, Sprit, Capt. Hassal [illegible]
5.—Poona, China Rig, Capt. Se[illegible]
6.—Bamon, Schooner, Capt. Will[illegible]
7.—Nellie, Cutter, Capt. Paget Jon[illegible] pennant.
8.—Maggie, Lug, Mr. Hearsay, J. N. K. [illegible]
9.—Austrian, Square Sail, Mr. Janni, Austro-Hungarian.

No. 2.—Sailing Match. Prize, Silver Cup. Time for tonnage. Twice round the course. Second race. 2-15 p. m., Bombay time. Club Yachts, lateen rig, over 20 tons.

1..	Faerie ..	27	..Capt. Morland..	White pennant with crest bordering blue.
2..	Minx ..	22	..Major Salmon..	Political.
3..	Ianthe ..	37	..L. R. Carnac ..	Blue burgee with white crescent.
4..	Sea Queen ..	50	..Capt. Morland..	White pennant with crest bordering blue.
5..	Cinderella	34	..Tyrrell Leith ..	Horizontal stripes.

Sea Queen	allows	Cinderella	3 min.	40 secs.
Do.	do.	Ianthe	2	53
Do.	do.	Faerie	6	—
Do.	do.	Minx	8	—
Ianthe	do.	Cinderella	0	45
Do.	do.	Faerie	3	—
Do.	do.	Minx	5	—
Cinderella	do.	Faerie	2	10
Do.	do.	Minx	4	11
Faerie	do.	Minx	2	—

No. 3—Sailing Match. Prize Silver Cup. Time for tonnage. Twice round the course. Third race 2-30 p.m., Bombay time. Club Yachts, lateen rig, under 20 tons.

Starter.	Names.	Tonnage.	Entered by	Distinguishing Flags.
1	Pauline ..	15	..Fraser Hore, Esq...	Blue burgee with red cross.
2	Sylph ..	7	..J. O'Connel, Esq. ..	
3	Rustom ..	16	..Dr. T. Cody	..Green with white.

Rustom	allows	..Pauline	..32 seconds.
Do.	do.	..Sylph	.. 7 minutes 48 seconds.
Pauline	do.	.. Do.	.. 7 do. 10 do.

No. 4—Sailing Match. Prize Silver Cup. Once round the course. Fourth race 2-45 p.m., Bombay time. English-rigged Club Yachts.

1 Lalla Rookh, 8, Cutter, F.D. Parker, Esq., Red with white stripe.
2 Kathleen, 8 Sliding Gunter, Capt. Carew, Blue ensign.
3 Albatross, 25, Schooner, J. Macfarlane, Esq.
4 Dolphin, 50, Lugger, H. P. Symonds, Esq., Red with white dolphin.

Albatross	allows	..Lalla Rookh..	5 minutes.	
Do.	do.	..Kathleen	..5 do.	
Do.	do.	..Dolphin	..7 do.	35 seconds.
Kathleen	do.	.. do.	..2 do.	5 do.
Lalla Rookh	do.	.. do.	..2 do.	5 do.

No. 5—Sailing Match. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; 3rd prize, Rs. 10. Starting 3 p.m., Bombay time. Once round the course. Dubash boats.

1 Rising Sun, No. 1 Flag, Nanabhoy Sorabjee.

THE ORATORIO.

ON Tuesday afternoon a somewhat unusual performance was given at the Town Hall in the shape of an oratorio called "Christ and His Soldiers," by Mr. John Farmer. Strictly speaking, the work is not much more than a collection of hymns, with one or two short recitatives, but they are strung together somewhat ingeniously to represent in the 1st Part the idea of Christ's nativity, His life, and death, and in the 2nd that life coming out in the Saviour's followers. The result is a pleasing *mélange*, though there is some little unevenness in the musical part of the work. The 2nd part seemed to go better, and several of the pieces were capitally given, both by soloists and chorus. The latter consisted of about 60 or 70 voices, composed, besides the ladies and gentlemen, of boys and girls of the Cathedral and St. Peter's Schools. They evidently had worked diligently and well, for there was a swing and precision about the whole thing which told of this, and also of the very great care the conductor had taken. Unfortunately this gentleman, Mr. Shepherd, at the beginning of the piece fainted away in the midst of a solo by Mr. Hebditch, who only paused for a few moments, and then went on again as if nothing had happened. The greatest praise is due to this gentleman, who, besides singing the bass and baritone solos with much force and pathos, took charge of the conductor's baton and very ably supplied Mr. Shepherd's place. The lady soloists also acquitted themselves most creditably, especially the one who took the soprano solos; she has a rich sweet voice, and is well able to manage it. The audience was large, select, and appreciative. Might not this lead to the performance by a chorus still more representative of the musical talent of Bombay of a work of a more ambitious character?

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EGRAMS.

VER AND EXCHANGE.
EST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22, 4-35 P. M.

the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 1-16d. received full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51 15-16d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84⅞; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91⅝.

THE FREEMASONS AND THE QUEEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

At the quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal yesterday, a telegram was sent through the Grand Secretary, London, expressing congratulations on Her Majesty's providential escape from assassination.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PROVISION FOR PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

A Royal Message was read in both Houses of Parliament last night asking a provision for Prince Leopold on his approaching marriage.

The debate on the message is fixed for Thursday.

Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he would oppose any provision being granted.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr. Arnold, M.P. for Salford, introduced a motion urging the assimilation of the borough and county franchise in the United Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE DUBLIN DETECTIVE OFFICE.

An attempt has been made to destroy the building of the Detective Department in Dublin by means of explosives. The building, however, was only slightly damaged, and no one was injured.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Verona, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock this morning, and the same Co.'s s. s. Pekin, for Galle and Calcutta, at 10

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria left here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s. Mule Twist	0-10
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes	116⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛
4 per cent. Rupee paper	84⅞
4½ per cent. Do.	91⅝
Bar Silver	51⅞

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Scots Greys, Gloucester City, Teheran, and Clan Alpine.

Departures—Gulf of Suez, Sahara, North, and Durham.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, MARCH 21.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	82·1

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

" 6 a.m.	79·7
" 10 a.m.	87·7
" 2 p.m.	88·3
" 4 p.m.	86·8

THE very hot weather we have had during the last few days, has not been quite seasonable. A shower of rain fell last evening, which we trust will have had the effect of cooling the air a little.

HERR BANDMANN, Miss Beaudet, and the other members of the Bandmann Company, who have been delighting Calcutta audiences and throwing the dramatic critics of the local press into ecstacies by their acting of Shakespearian and other legitimate plays, are coming to Bombay, and are to open their season here on Monday next, at the Gaiety Theatre, with "Hamlet."

A CORRESPONDENT asks:—"Why if the 15th N.I. are to return to India should they be sent a long tour up-country by rail, instead of being kept in Bombay near the wives and families they have left behind in the Deccan? What is the object of sending them to Rajputana, to a notoriously unhealthy station, and after they have suffered much from fever at Thull Chotiali, to go to a still more feverish spot like Neemuch?"

IN the distribution of the Customs revenue for the past year Goa gains from the British Government Rs. 80,000 in excess of her average receipts before the introduction of the treaty.

THE Maharajah of Travancore returned to Tinnevelly on the 16th inst.

IT is expected that the Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., will succeed Archdeacon Baly as Archdeacon of Calcutta two months hence.

THE equipment for native cavalry invented by Colonel Mackenzie has been furnished for trial to the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and will be sent to any other Punjab Cavalry regiments that may ask for it.

AT an annual meeting of the shareholders of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills held yesterday, it was admitted by the directors that goods of the total value of Rs. 58,000 had been systematically stolen from the mills during a period of three years. The directors believed that none of the chief employés, although they were civilly liable for negligence in the discharge of their respective duties, had any complicity in the frauds committed, or got any pecuniary advantage therefrom. The loss, as recommended by the directors, was written off; and a dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, was declared.

THE annual meeting of the Byculla schools was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of the Hon. L. Ashburner. The sixty-seventh annual report showed that 341 children were on the rolls, and that the results of the respective examinations were satisfactory. A number of part-songs having been sung by the children, Mrs. Ashburner distributed the prizes, and the President briefly addressed the children and visitors. In the course of his remarks he said that for the last three years the Uncovenanted Civil Service had been recruited entirely from natives, and it had been ruled that Indo-Britons were to be admitted to the same privileges and advantages as natives. The European community would neglect their duty if they failed to educate the children up to a standard which would enable them to take advantage of the brilliant official career which this new arrangement afforded them.

GENERAL NAPIER CAMPBELL, R. A., Inspector-General of Ordnance, who has returned to Calcutta from his tour of inspection, will not proceed, as usual, to Simla, but will remain at the Presidency for the present. He is believed to intend leaving for England at an early date.

A PETITION has been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by a hundred and twenty-five of the candidates at the last Lower Grade Pleadership examination, praying that the Resolution which was suddenly promulgated in January last, abolishing the Lower Grade Pleadership, and under which those who may have failed will, unless they have passed the F. A., be ineligible for further examination for any grade, may be suspended as regards them for at least a year.

MAJOR H. FORD, R. A., has taken over the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General at the head-quarters office at Simla, in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie, who has proceeded to join his regiment, the Carabineers, to the command of which he succeeded on the 17th instant, the date on which Colonel Fryer completed his five years in command. By not filling up the vacancy in the department which was caused on the 1st December, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's tenure of appointment expiring, the little difficulty as regards the service to which Major Ford was to be considered as belonging has, the *Englishman* says, been tided over, and now it is presumed he will be brought on the establishment *vice* Colonel Goldie, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Biscoe, who has joined his appointment at Umballa, will be brought in in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, a Staff Corps officer.

THE Bi-metallic Association is said to be making satisfactory progress. The *Bullionist* has become the organ of the agitation.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MCLEOD, K. C. B., the new Commander of the Forces in Ceylon, was to leave by the mail from Marseilles on the 5th inst., accompanied by Lady McLeod.

THE coronation of the Czar is said to have been fixed for the 22nd of August, the anniversary of the coronation of his grandfather, Nicholas.

THE prisoners in the Furneaux Fraud case, Mary Jane Furneaux and James Gething, were committed for trial by the Birmingham magistrates, on the 3rd inst.

COLONEL BRINE and Mr. Simmons intended to start on March 2 from Canterbury for their balloon voyage across the Channel, but the wind was rough and unfavourable in direction. They were assisted in making their arrangements by Captain Harvey, R.N., who is advised by telegram daily of the state of wind at Cape Grisnez. One of Colonel de La Sala's patent life-saving folding-boats was attached to the car, and in the event of it being necessary to descend at sea this was intended to be lowered by means of ropes. An attempt to ascend was to be made every day, including Sunday, until the wind proved favourable.

SAYS the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Feb. 25:—Our readers are prepared for the announcement that Lieutenant-General A. J. Herbert, C.B., will suceed Sir Garnet Wolseley as Quartermaster-General of the Army on April 1. General Herbert's intimate acquaintance with the details of military administration, and his close attention to duty, are as well known as his genial manner and untiring patience. He has lately seemed to favour those changes in Army organisation which we, and almost every one who knows and loves the service, sincerely deplore; but he has the rare merit of being open to conviction. His return to head-quarters will be hailed with pleasure by his many friends, and they are almost as numerous as his acquaintances.

MR. STANHOPE asked Lord Hartington, in the House of Commons, a question about the report of the Indian Army Commission. From his Lordship's reply, it appears that, although the report reached England two years ago, the India Office had to wait a year longer for the recorded opinions of the Indian Government. Since then Lord Hartington and his Council have been giving their "earnest attention" to the leading proposals of the Simla Commission; but as yet they have come to no final settlement of a matter involving, "many considerations both of policy and general government." Lord Hartington, however, hopes ere long to publish the whole or great part of the Report, with the correspondence which it has evoked. Meanwhile he has already authorised the Indian Government to carry out some considerable reductions in the effective charges. Those reductions, as a London paper observes, "doubtless refer to the disbanding of certain cavalry and infantry regiments in the three Presidencies, in order to strengthen the remainder."

THE following announcement appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 24th February:—"The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Frederick Cleave Symonds, Esq. of Hinton Manor, in the parish of Hinton Waldrist, in the county of Berks, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may take the surname of Loder, in addition to and before that of Symonds, provided the same be duly recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms; otherwise the said Royal Licence to be void and of none effect." Mr. Loder-Symonds is a Captain in the Bombay Staff Corps and a magistrate for Berkshire.

THE *fiancée* of Prince Leopold, *Truth* says, has made a very favourable impression on those who have seen her. "I am told that 'she is a fair height with a beautiful figure, dark hair, fine forehead, good eyes and mouth, and a charming manner—simple and pretty;' indeed, my correspondent says that he is already in love with her himself." The same paper says:—"The statement in the daily papers that the ceremony is fixed for April 20 is unfounded," and that "Her Majesty does not intend to arrange the day until the allowance question has been settled by the House of Commons."

THE monument which Her Majesty commissioned Mr. R. C. Belt to prepare for the perpetuation of the memory of Lord Beaconsfield has been completed and erected in Hughenden Church. It is placed immediately above the seat habitually occupied by the late Prime Minister. The spot was, it is stated, selected by Her Majesty; and the monument is a touching record of that friendship which can so rarely exist between Sovereign and subject. The centre of the memorial is occupied by a profile portrait carved in low relief in statuary marble, placed within a quatrefoil cartouch, which is flanked by buttresses and crowned by a carved and crested canopy in which figures an heraldic hatchment of the late Earl's arms and supporters. Beneath this is a tablet bearing the following dedication, penned by the Queen herself:—

To
the dear and honoured Memory
of Benjamin Earl of Beaconsfield,
This memorial is placed by
his grateful and affectionate
Sovereign and friend
Victoria R.I.
"Kings love him that
speaketh right."
February 27, 1882. Proverbs xvi. 18.

The whole of the architectural surroundings are in strict accord with the architecture of the church itself, and are wrought in Sicilian marble.

Truth asks:—"What is the wife of an East India Colonel? The Colonel who recounted his complaints of a cabman to the unsympathising Mr. Paget was so indignant at his wife being called a 'woman' by a policeman that he took his number and reported him to the Chief Commissioner. But what nature of being has this irascible warrior married if his wife is not a woman? "Wait, woman," were the words of the policeman. What ought they to have been? "Wait, lady?" Let us have done with this miserable nonsense. I have no sympathy with the fashionable preacher who in his sermon said, "Who were last at the Cross? Ladies. Who were first at the Sepulchre? Ladies." In Ireland they are more sensible. A sentry was on duty, when a lady wished to pass him. He told her that no one might go by. "You do not know who I am," she said; I am the Colonel's lady." "Very sorry, Ma'am," replied the sentry, "but I could not allow you to go by if you were the Colonel's wife."

A TELEGRAM from Suez, March 1, states:—"The Royal Princes arrived here at 3 o'clock to-day on board the Bacchante. The Cleopatra accompanied the Bacchante. The health of all on board was excellent, and the ships were not submitted to quarantine. The English Consul and the Egyptian Governor of Suez went on board. Salutes were fired by the ships, but the visit was strictly of a private character. The Bacchante proceeds through the Canal to Ismailia to-morrow. Yusree Pasha has been deputed by the Khedive to meet the Princes, and they will go by train to Cairo. Sir Edward Malet, at the express desire of the Prince of Wales, accompanies the young Princes on their Upper Egypt trip to the first cataract and during their stay in the country, meeting them at Ismailia to-morrow."

JUDGING from the following statement from *Truth*, it would appear that the "Baroness's husband" is not making headway in the affections of his adopted countrymen notwithstanding his statement that in twelve constituencies the Conservative party have besought him to be a candidate:—"I hear that, at last week's ballot for the Oxford and Cambridge Club, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts achieved the unprecedented distinction of receiving twenty black-balls."

NO one can be satisfied with the existing condition of financial affairs in England, says the *Money*. "During the present month we have seen practically a rate of eight per cent. levied on the trade of the country, simply in consequence of gambling on the Paris Bourse, and if the gold hunger is to last, and intensify, as it must do, unless silver be made available as legal tender money, our merchants and manufacturers must be prepared for an increase in number and virulence of the scares which have disturbed markets during the last six weeks. If a panic affected only those who by rash speculation and over-trading were the instruments for exciting it, it would be a welcome enough visitor. But unfortunately the innocent must suffer for the guilty; and, while it is bad enough when one class in our own country is made the victim of another, it is simply intolerable that 'the old nobility' of France, making common cause with Paris stock-jobbers and adventurers, should have the power to disturb and injure the whole commerce of England. How is it that they have been able to do so much mischief? Simply because by selling their stocks in London they can immediately obtain gold, and thus reduce to panic point the reserves of the Bank of England. In France such an operation would be impossible, because, as the result of the bi-metallic system, the National Bank there has the option of paying in either gold or silver, as may be convenient. In this way it has come to pass that, whereas the Bank of France has secured many millions of gold within the last few weeks, with a five per cent. rate, the Bank of England has been obliged to levy a tax upon the commerce of the country of six, seven, and eight per cent., to protect its gold reserves. The only wonder is that the trading classes of England, to whom stability in monetary values is a matter of vital consequence, should have remained so apathetic to the inconvenience thus created, and so ignorant of the cause of it."

THE REMOVAL OF THE EGYPTIAN QUARANTINE.

THE following is the official telegram relating to the suppression of the quarantine in Egypt which was referred to by us yesterday:—

"Telegram from the British Consul at Alexandria, dated 21st March, 1882:—

'Sanitary Board suppressed to-day quarantine on arrivals from Bombay, provided medical visit favourable; takes immediate effect and applies also to vessels now at Suez, Port Said, and in Canal.'"

THE LATE COLONEL DYER.

THE many friends of the late Colonel Thomas Dyer, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, will be sorry, though hardly surprised, to learn, that his long and trying illness terminated in death, at about 3 o'clock yesterday (Sunday), afternoon. It is seven weeks ago to-day since the deceased officer had the misfortune to be kicked by his horse. The kick, which was a severe one, shattered the bones of the right leg, just below the knee. The injury was so serious, and caused such a shock to the system, that the doctors deemed it advisable not to resort to amputation. About three weeks ago more favourable symptoms set in and hopes began to be entertained that the patient might pull through; but latterly, dysentery supervened, and the deceased officer died from the exhaustive effects of that disease. Colonel Dyer entered the army in 1848, joined the Staff Corps in 1861, and was nominated to his present appointment so recently as December last. The chief active service he saw was with Sir George Whitlock's column in 1858, for which he received a medal and clasp. Since then, however, he has held, with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his brother officers, several important staff appointments in connection with the Adjutant-General's Department, and in 1875 he represented the Madras Army on the Committee which was appointed to revise the Pension Rules of the Native Army. Outside of his military duties, Colonel Dyer behaved so gallantly and energetically in saving life during the great cyclone in May, 1872, that he received the thanks of Government for his exertions on that occasion. Altogether he was a very popular officer, with a wide circle of friends. Out of respect for his memory, General Payn, C. B., who was lately acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, has come down to Madras to be present at the funeral, which will take place this evening, in St. Mary's Cemetry, the resting place of so many gallant officers of the old Coast Army.—*Madras Mail.*

DEATH OF MAJOR H. A. A. PRIOR.

WE regret to announce the death, from cholera, at Vellore, of Major H. A. A. Prior, Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the 24th Madras Native Infantry. The deceased officer had recently been sent to Vellore on special duty, in connection with the 25th Regiment N. I., and was there attacked with the disease which has proved so fatal at this station. He recovered from the severity of the attack, and hopes were entertained of his getting well again, but he yesterday (Sunday) succumbed to the after-effects of the disease. Major Prior entered the army in 1859, and attained his majority in 1878.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m., by Father Rivington on South Africa.

Governor's Band, Esplanade, evening.

Divine Service, on board the Annie J. Marshall, 7-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 21st:—Pehlwan (s), from Bhownuggur. 22nd:—Scindia (s), Calcutta; and Gwalior (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sportsman (s), for Marseilles; Java (s), P. Gulf via Kurrachee; Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Bancoora (s), Calcutta.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—We are asked to mention that the last performance this season of H. E. the Governor's Band at the Esplanade bandstand will take place this evening, the band being under orders for Mahableshwur. The following is the programme:—

Quadrille	Methusalem	Strauss.
Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Selection	Elisir d'Amore	Donizetti.
Valse	Mon Ami	Gassner.
Grand Selection	Il Barbiere	Rossini.
Polka	Amorspfeil	Knobloch.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FALL OF A SEA WALL.—About sixteen feet of the sea wall at Warden-road was washed away by the tide on Tuesday night last.

BRIDGE TOLLS.—The right of collecting toll on the Hope bridge between Surat and Randeir has been knocked down at public auction to Mr. Mancharam Kanoodas, for Rs. 20,800.

AN ICE FACTORY IN HOT-WATER.—Messrs. Fraser and Co. have recently started a factory at Surat for making ice. The proprietor of a house next to the factory has filed an action against the company for causing a nuisance.

ALTERATIONS IN THE G. I. P. TIME-TABLE.—Some important alterations of trains on the G. I. P. Railway will come into force on and after the 1st April. Particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hurjeewan Shamjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle on the Mahaluxmee road, on the day previous, in a rash and negligent manner. He was fined Rs. 15.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Chagan Tarachund was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing gold ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 315, the property of Gopal Sewjee. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Nursey Hurriram was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of dishonestly receiving and disposing of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 375, the property of Dewjee Nursey, knowing it to have been stolen. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Arjoon Rama, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of iron bolts, valued at Rs. 3, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, from the Warree-bunder railway station. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—The s.s. Gleadow in leaving the Prince's Dock on Saturday night last, ran into a cargo-boat loaded with rice, cutting her in two. One of the crew is reported to be missing. They were warned not to attempt to cross the dock channel, as there was a steamer about to leave. The port officials are busy raising the wreck.

FOUND.—On Tuesday evening two Hindu boys tendered to a sweetmeat seller, for change, a currency note for Rs. 20. The suspicions of the man were aroused on seeing that they were under the impression that the note was for Rs. 10 only, and he made them over to the police. It was discovered that the boys had found the note lying on the road. Yesterday morning a goldsmith claimed the note, stating that he had lost it the previous day.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Annajee Ludha has reported to the police the loss of four currency notes—three for Rs. 100 each, and one for Rs. 50—which he received from his master, Calianjee Nursey, at the Fort on Tuesday last, and dropped on his way from the Fort to his house at Dongree Coolie-street while travelling in a reklah.—Jamsetjee Cursetjee, a clerk in Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co's office, has reported to the police that on Tuesday last, between his house in Hornby-row and his office in Forbes-street, he lost one currency note for Rs. 100 and two notes for Rs. 50 each.

CORPORATION DEBATES.—The Bombay Municipal Corporation, after debating for three days on certain drainage proposals, have discovered that they were out of order, because the debate had reference to a matter on which a vote was taken less than three months ago; so it is probable the whole matter will now have to be debated over again. If the Bombay Commissioners do not make haste to take out a patent for this mode of prolonging discussions, the Calcutta orators will certainly be before them.—*Indian Daily News.*

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of the new-born female child found lying dead, with its throat cut, in a latrine in the Argyle-road on Tuesday last. The evidence of Deena Nathoo, a sweeper in the employ of the Port Trust, who found the body in the latrine and reported the matter to the police, and also that of the policeman who removed the body to the Morgue, was recorded. Dr. Sidney Smith having given evidence, the jury returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of the new-born female child was caused by hæmorrhage consequent on a wound in the throat inflicted on her by some person or persons to the jurors unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASE.

THE fourth charge of defamation in respect of the alleged libel on the State Karbharee of Kolhapore—Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wassoodew Barve *versus* Waman Govind Ranade,—was called on for hearing yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Little (of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Little) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, instructed by Mr. Thakoredas, for the defence. The evidence of four witnesses was recorded for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 29th instant.

POND'S EXTRACT
CURES
INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.
RHEUMATISM
and GOUTY Affections are cured by the external application of POND'S EXTRACT.
HÆMORRHOIDS,
or Piles, are cured with great rapidity by the application of POND'S EXTRACT. Physicians of the highest reputation testify that this is the best remedy for this obstinate and painful disease.
ACCIDENTS.
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, or Sprains, are cured by the application of POND'S EXTRACT. It arrests bleeding, subdues swelling and inflammation, stops pain, and hastens the healing process wonderfully.
INFLAMED EYES.
POND'S EXTRACT IS
"A sovereign remedy for Inflamed Sore Eyes."
Dr. A. E. Sumner reports one hundred and thirty-three cases (out of 138), of Egyptian Ophthalmia, (Sore Eyes), in St. Peter's Hospital, being cured by POND'S EXTRACT. "This Extract was diluted one-half with water, and a cloth wet with it bound over the eyes."
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday afternoon at the company's mill, Chinchpoogly. In the absence of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Bhai Jeevunjee, a director, was called to the chair.

Mr. M. N. Banajee, the Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors for the year ended 31st December, 1881. The latter documents was, on the advice of the company's solicitor, Mr. Payne, withheld from the Reporters of the Press, with the explanation that it will be published in a few days, with detailed statements of accounts, and circulated to the shareholders.

It was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Shamjee Jadowjee, that the audited statements of accounts of the Company made up for the year ended 31st December, 1881, and the directors' report now read to the meeting, be and they are hereby approved and adopted.

The chairman enquired if any of the shareholders present wished to offer any remarks.

Mr. Bhikajee Nowrozjee Pallonjee.—The shareholders are all satisfied with every explanation you have given, and there is nothing more to be said, so better go on with the proposition.

Mr. Bhimbhoy Kirparam remarked that he had much to say. He could not understand the accounts; but so great was the confidence he and other shareholders had placed in the directors that they had not come near the mill, and it was only that day that he for the first time entered the gateway of the mill. Such extensive thefts as had been practised by employés of the mills for a long period without detection reflected shame upon those whose duty it was to supervise the working of the mill and to protect the interests of the shareholders. The thefts were carried on systematically by passing the abstracted goods through the gates, and yet the delinquents were not caught for some time during which they carried on their depredations. What were the auditors about? How was it that they did not detect the frauds? To-day the loss was Rs. 58,000 but to-morrow the whole property of the mills might be made away with; and the directors might come before the shareholders to assure them that they regretted very much what had occurred, and that they would do their best and introduce all sorts of reforms in the system of check and supervision. But the fact was, Mr. Bhimbhoy said, that the shareholders residing in the Mofussil, who had invested their money in this mill and trusted to the high character and position of the directors, had lost their confidence; and many letters of complaint had reached him. In order, therefore, to restore confidence, all particulars should be published to show that the losses were not so great as might be imagined. This was one of the four best managed mills in Bombay. The price of the shares of the Oriental which was burned the other day, had gone down only Rs. 100 per share, whereas, although the loss to this mill did not exceed Rs. 58,000, the price had fallen by Rs. 300 per share. This was unaccountable; and a clear statement of all the facts and circumstances would restore confidence on the part of the shareholders, who apprehended that worse things had occurred than was actually the case. Mr. Bhimbhoy thought that the loss of Rs. 58,000 in consequence of the thefts should be distributed over the three years during which it occurred. He spoke in the interest of the mills. He held 300 proxies, but did not intend to make any use of them and had not registered them, having confidence in the good faith of the directors. But he would suggest that all the papers should be published and every thing done to restore confidence.

Mr. M. N. Banajee, the secretary, in answering Mr. Bhimboy's remarks, said that the directors, who very much regretted what had occurred, had not kept back a single item of information, and that every thing that had come to the knowledge of the directors had been embodied in the report. Mr. Bhimbhoy was much mistaken in supposing that the shares of the company had gone down Rs. 300 per share in value. Before the discovery of the frauds, the price was Rs. 12,100 per share; and now it was about Rs. 960 per share. A reduction of Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 was doubtless owing to the frauds, but the rest must be attributed to a general fall in the price of mill shares. With respect to the frauds Mr. Muncherjee said it was not possible for the directors to look to the details of every department of the mills, and they had of course to trust to a certain extent to the well-paid employés of the mills. They had done everything they could do to enforce regularity and a systematic supervision over the departments by issuing printed rules to be observed strictly by the manager, the weaving master, the carding master, &c. Such strict supervision and rules were not enforced in other mills; and yet the directors were sorry to say that the printed rules had not been acted up to by the highly-paid employés. It was a matter of regret to the directors, as much as it could be to the shareholders, that the employés did not follow the provisions of the rules by which they were bound to act, and according to which the directors understood they had been acting; but that they trusted to men under them. With regard to Mr. Bhimbhoy's statement that he held the proxies of 300 shareholders who had been sufferers by the alleged losses of the mill, Mr. Muncherjee told him that the directors were great sufferers; and that out of the Rs. 58,000, a loss of from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 30,000 would fall upon five or six individuals only. Their interest in the mills was greater than that of any individual shareholder. With regard to the punishment of deliquents, Mr. Muncherjee said the directors did not deem it advisable, in the interest of the company, to act hastily. It was necessary to proceed with caution. The weaving master had sent in his resignation, which the directors had accepted. The explanations of the mill manager came to hand only on the 14th instant. He did not admit his responsibility, but the directors were advised that he was to a certain extent responsible for the losses occasioned to the company. Although the directors were advised that the superior employés were civilly liable for negligence in the due discharge of their respective duties, yet they believed that not one of them had any complicity in the frauds, or gained any pecuniary advantage from the frauds committed by those under them. As soon as the first intimation of the frauds was received by the secretary from the weaving master, the directors had been most prompt and impartial in bringing the delinquents to punishment. Not a moment was lost in making enquiries and taking effective measures to discover the full extent of the frauds. Mr. Bhimbhoy had asked how the goods were allowed to pass through the gates. There was no doubt that nine bales were allowed to pass through the gates. Some shareholders had been to Mr. Muncherjee, and he gave them the fullest explanations on the point and would give them again to any shareholder who applied to him. But the fact was, that where there was a general combination of servants, as in this case, the discovery of the frauds was rendered very difficult. This system of supervision was most perfect, but the returns were falsified, and several things were not registered at all, thereby rendering detection impracticable. As to the loss of Rs. 58,000 being distributed over three years, the directors were of opinion that the best thing to do would be to wipe it off at once and be done with it. The directors did not believe that the chief employés had any complicity in the frauds or got any pecuniary advantage. As to the steps the directors proposed to take in future, it was inadvisable to state them openly; but the shareholders would shortly know what they were to be. As to the auditors having failed to detect the frauds, Mr. Muncherjee said sufficient powers for the purpose had not been conferred upon the auditors. The directors had specially employed Mr. Bapoobhoy Callidass, a mill manager of much experience, as an auditor at an extra remuneration of Rs. 100 a day for two days; and the deficiency in cotton was detected by him on taking an inventory of the goods in stock, &c.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts as well as the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. M. N. Banajee, and second by Mr. H. A. Suntook, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1881, be declared payable on and after the 3rd April, 1882, to the shareholders whose names appeared on the register of the company on the 22nd inst., on production of their share certificates.

Proposed by Mr. Bapubhai Kallidas, and seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy P. Mehta, that Messrs. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla and Bhai Jeevanjee be re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee, and seconded by Mr. Madhowdas Goculdas Pastab, that Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Bapoobhai Kalidas, and Nanabhoy Ruttonjee Chichgur, be elected auditors of the company for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 200 each.

Proposed by Mr. Rutteram Doorgharam, and seconded by Mr. Bhimbhoy Kirparam, that the directors be and are hereby requested to take such steps for a more strict supervison of the half-yearly stock-taking and incur such extra expense as they may think reasonable for the purpose.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—MAR. 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE JUGJEEVUN HEMJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of Messrs. H. N. Saklatwalla and Shamjee Jadowjee, who were to be examined as witnesses in the case to-day, said that their presence was absolutely necessary at a meeting of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, to be held at 2 o'clock. Some important matters were coming on before the meeting in which, as secretaries of the mills, they were somewhat personally interested, and his Lordship might remember that some frauds were alleged to have taken place, in connection with which one of the employés was tried and punished at the Criminal Sessions. The Official Assignee had no objection, and the learned Counsel applied for a postponement of the examination of his clients until Wednesday next. The application was granted.

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, on behalf of Bachoobai, Jairam Lukhmidas, and Motiram Bhagoobhoy by his assignee Erochsha Dorabjee Cooper, opposing creditors, appeared to argue against a rule *nisi* granted on the 6th February last, requiring them to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The petition was filed on the 30th June and the schedule on the 1st July, 1881. Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, appeared in support of the rule. After much discussion, his Lordship was of opinion that the insolvent was not a fit person to manage the estate, which would be in danger of being wasted by him; and that, as creditors to a large amount opposed the withdrawal of the petition, the rule *nisi* must be discharged with costs.

RE THOMAS JONES.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, Deputy Superintendent at the Government Central Press, applied for an interim order. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,000; assets *nil*. The application was not opposed, and was granted with leave to amend the schedule.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands re not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s.6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the special general meeting of the Corporation held yesterday afternoon, there were present:—Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I. Chairm Messrs. Atmaram Pandurung, James Bapty, Thomas Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carrol, D. H. Cook, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. De Souza, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhoy Visram, Grattan Geary, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Col. H. F. Hancock, Messrs. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, H. E. Jacomb, Jamsetjee Palonjee Kapudia, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, D. S. Kemp, F. Mathew, Major G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhai, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, P. Peterson, Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Tribhowandas Munguldas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.

THE ADDRESS TO THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

It was proposed by Dr. Cook, and seconded by Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, "That sanction be given, as recommended by the Town Council, to the payments from surplus cash balance, of Rs. 719-8, to meet the cost (Rs. 544-8-0) of telegraphing an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and the cost (Rs. 175) of engrossing the address on vellum and enclosing the same in a gilt morocco case."

The proposition was carried unanimously.

THE SURFACE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The Chairman said the resolution on the agenda-paper with reference to this subject appeared like an old friend. The subject had been very fully discussed, and the able speeches which had been delivered were no doubt fresh in the memory of the Corporation; and those who were not present on the occasions had no doubt read the speeches in the papers. Such being the case, he suggested that it would be a waste of time to go over the ground again. There was almost always some difficulty in getting a quorum, and that afternoon they had had to wait nearly half an hour. Although the matter was now coming on as a fresh motion, and the members were all at perfect liberty to speak again, he hoped they would commence where they left off.

Dr. Cook proposed that the scheme of surface drainage, as described in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 662 of 1882, be adopted and sanctioned in its entirety, at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,12,250, the charge being met from the unexpended portion of the Surface Drainage Loan account, amounting to Rs. 4,01,000, and the balance of Rs. 8,11,250 from new loan. That application be made to Government for permission to raise such loan of Rs. 8,11,250, to be borrowed from time to time as the Town Council may find necessary.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the above.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that he was compelled to address a few remarks to the meeting, as on the last occasion, when the debate came to a somewhat abrupt termination, he had had no opportunity of expressing his views. He trusted that when the Corporation had heard him they would agree with him as to the expediency of proceeding cautiously. The speaker, after referring to some resolutions passed on the subject, said that the Corporation in doing and undoing the same thing, on different occasions, were not proceeding in a business-like way. The Municipal Commissioner had stated in effect that the surface drainage scheme could not be carried out until the sewerage scheme was completed; and it might be added that just as sewerage preceded the scheme of surface drainage, so an adequate supply of water must precede both. They had sanctioned some experiments, with reference to the drainage scheme, months ago, and he (the Rao Saheb) was not quite sure whether they would have a report on it six months hence: and they were undertaking a liability of twelve lakhs and odd without having the report which they had invited. The statement that they had been committed to a certain sewerage scheme was simply based upon an assumption. The Drainage Commission had stated that they considered a certain system of latrines and house-connections working at Sonapore and Dookerwady to be generally suitable for their present purpose. But there was no such system as had been referred to by the commission working at those places. They could not safely dispose of large financial questions, unless they got the reports which they had called for, and the former history of the works, involving large items of expenditure. As to the Municipal Commissioner's letter, they would find that the whole subject of the surface drainage scheme had come on for discussion in December last, and was included in the project of the loan of sixty lakhs of rupees; and it was then deliberately resolved that they should simply proceed with the work as far as the sum of four lakhs and odd at their disposal would permit. He must therefore say that in the absence of any further correspondence or facts before them, he was not disposed to go at present beyond the resolution of the 8th December, 1881. The Rao Saheb, continuing, said that complaints had been made both in the Town Council and Corporation of the extreme annoyance and inconvenience caused to the public by the opening up of roads in various parts of the city for the purpose of carrying out the drainage and other works. He would suggest, therefore, that the executive officers of the Municipality should keep a sort of working plan from day to day, so that they might be able to point out at any given time what roads required to be closed to the public. As this question of public convenience was not kept steadily in view, he was generally opposed to sanctioning important works spread over different parts of a commercial city like Bombay. He did not object to a properly-recommended surface drainage scheme like the one before them; but he would have them first spend the sum of four lakhs and odd now at their disposal, and then, if more money were wanted, they must know if they were to have additional taxation. On consulting the Commissioner the other day, he found that no additional taxation was necessary. If so, it was a pity that he did not mention the point in his letter. With these remarks, the Rao Saheb proposed "That (1) the surface drainage scheme, as described in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 662 of 1882, be approved; (2) that works amounting to Rs. 4,01,000, being the unexpended balance of the Rs. 6,00,000 loan, be at once proceeded with so far as that amount will go; and (3) that further expenditure be sanctioned when plans and estimates for additional works are ready, on the understanding that no extra taxation is entailed on the ratepayers."

Colonel Hancock said that whatever the difference of opinion on the general question, it was not necessary to half drown the inhabitants of Khetwady during the rains, until the drainage scheme was completed. A surface drainage scheme was before them some years ago, which provided for intercepting the water which flowed down the Cumballa hill and flooded Khetwady. And so far as that portion of the present scheme was concerned, what was now proposed was simply a modification of what had been previously proposed. He hoped that there would be no confusion in the minds of the corporators as to the possibility of preventing the collection of water in Khetwady, and thus removing a nuisance experienced by the inhabitants of that locality.

Mr. Kapadia generally agreed with the views expressed by the Rao Saheb.

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the Rao Saheb's amendment, said he well remembered that when Major Tulloch had placed his surface drainage scheme before them he thoroughly knew what he was about, and he (Dr. Blaney) had always thought it unfortunate that the Corporation had did not then put their foot down and say that they would have Major Tulloch's scheme or nothing. But modifications were made in the scheme, which was amended and re-amended from time to time. He would heartily support the Rao Saheb's amendment, but at the same time he would warn the Corporation not to commit themselves to the principle of raising the grounds of private property at the expense of the Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner, in the course of some remarks, said that he need not enter into the sanitary part of the question, as he had better leave it to Dr. Cook. With regard to the question of finance, he must say that he was not called upon to submit any report on the subject. They would be quite able to raise the proposed loan without imposing additional taxation. Referring to the amendment of the Rao Saheb, the Commissioner said that he could have no possible objection to it, so far as it approved of the surface drainage scheme as described in the Municipal Commissioner's letter. But the amendment went on to say that the works should be at once proceeded with, so far as the unexpended balance of Rs. 4,00,000 would go; and that further expenditure be sanctioned when the estimates for additional works were ready, on the understanding that no extra taxation was laid on the ratepayers. He did not mind the last clause, since no extra taxation was intended to be levied, but he objected to that part of the amendment which was understood to mean that the scheme should come on again for discussion in all its details, after the sum now at their disposal had been expended. It was necessary that they should have no more experiments, but must sanction at once the scheme in its entirety. The scheme had not been the result of any freak of a Municipal Commissioner, but had been very carefully elaborated, and fully considered by the Town Council and the Works Committee. They had been assisted not only by their regular engineers, but they had also had the advantage of Mr. Forde's opinion and advice. The scheme had been carried backwards and forwards to their Consulting Engineer. After it had received so much attention and study from various sources, he (the Commissioner) had no reason to suppose that it would be a failure. They must therefore see that it was now high time to pass the resolution which was in favour of sanctioning the scheme, and proceeding with the whole work in its entirety.

The Chairman agreed with the Municipal Commissioner, remarking that if after proceeding with the works as far as the sum of four lakhs would go, they decided not to carry out the remainder, that sum would be utterly wasted.

Professor Peterson said that they could not now ask the Commissioner to spend the sum in hand, promising additional funds on some future occasion. He pointed out the impropriety, or rather the impossibility, of binding their successors to a certain course of action.

Dr. Cook, said that Dr. Blaney had remarked that the lowest-lying portions of the island did not suffer most from fever. He (Dr. Cook) would only meet that objection by saying that as nearly all the low-lying sections of Bombay, such as Chowpatty, Dhobi Talao, and Girgaum, were situated near the sea and had the advantage of the sea breeze, the death-rate from fever was there lower than in other localities which, though not so low, were very crowded, and did not get fresh air. Dr. Cook further said that when the scheme would be carried out there would be a diminution of deaths from phthisis, and cited instances from the experience of some of the towns in England in support of his contention.

The Chairman said that the Commissioner had placed a memorandum in his hands, stating that plans or estimates were wanting with reference to any part of the surface drainage scheme.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost, and the proposition of Dr. Cook was carried.

THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Town Council's Resolution No. 702 of the 8th instant was submitted, recommending the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 20,974 to meet the cost of establishment, contingent and other charges of the Assessment and Collection Department for a further period of three months, from 1st March to 31st May, 1882.

On the motion of Mr. Kemp, seconded by Mr. Sayani, the amount was sanctioned.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

It was proposed by Dr. Cook, and seconded by Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas, that the Health Officer's report for the second and third quarters of 1881, and the Commissioner's remarks thereon, be adopted.

Dr. Blaney proposed "That the Corporation regretted the high mortality recorded during the third quarter of 1881. He remarked that during that period nearly a thousand deaths occurred in excess of the corresponding quarter of 1880."

Mr. Jacomb quoted statistics to show that the mortality during the four years from 1877 to 1880 was steadily diminishing. He added that there was an increase of 600 deaths in 1881 over the corresponding period in 1880. They all regretted the increase of deaths, but that was no reason why they should pass any reflection upon the Health Officer by adopting the resolution proposed by Dr. Blaney.

Dr. Blaney's resolution having found no seconder, it fell to the ground; and the report was then unanimously adopted.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS TIME.

The Chairman said that as Mr. Gostling, who had given notice of a motion on the subject, was absent, the matter might be postponed.

Mr. Geary said the Corporation had better decide the question without further delay. (Applause.)

The Municipal Commissioner said that as all executive power was delegated to him, the question as to what time should be kept by the Municipality should be left to him.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Annie J. Marshall. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Apollo-bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

TELEGRAPH RULES.

WITH reference to the rules for Foreign Telegraph Messages published in the *Gazette of India* of the 1st November, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following alteration, which will have effect from the 1st April:—

33. I.—Every rectifying or completing message and generally every communication exchanged between two Telegraph Offices, at the request of either the sender or receiver, relative to a message already transmitted, or in course of transmission, is classed, treated and charged for as a private telegram.

II.—The charges for a rectifying or completing telegram exchanged between two Telegraph Offices are refunded, on application to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, if the communication has been caused by an error of the service. This refund, in the case provided for by paragraph III of this rule, will apply both to the telegram demanding and that giving the rectification.

III. A Telegraph Office which receives a communication of the above description (*i. e.*, a demand for rectification or completion) attends to it, but replies only if the reply be prepaid and within the limits indicated in the preamble (*vide* Rule 21).

FOOT-NOTE.—Under this rule no refunds are made for any rectifying or completing messages exchanged direct between the sender and receiver.

—*Gazette of India.*

STANHOPE GOLD MEDAL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MAJOR H. SENIOR, 34th Bengal Native Infantry, has been awarded the Stanhope Gold Medal by the Royal Humane Society as the most deserving case brought to their notice during the past year. Major Senior, on his return from furlough, was proceeding to rejoin his regiment, then posted at Silchar Cachar, in a country boat, in Company with a European tea planter. On the 9th February, 1881, when about 7 miles from Silchar, his boat struck upon a rock under water, and with great difficulty, by the aid of the kitchen boat, the party with all their property landed and enabled the boatmen to extricate ahe boat, which, however, was rendered unfit for use and was abandoned. This had scarely been effected when another boat with about 25 persons on board struck on the same rock—notwithstanding that the party ashore had given them warning of their danger—capsized and sank, precipitating a number of coolies into the water. "No sooner did the cry for help rise than Maj. Senior, as a true Christian, plunged into the river (Barak), not to save his own dear friends or relations, but to rescue poor helpless coolies, who were returning to their homes. At great risk to his life owing to the cold and under-current, Major Senior jumped in again and again, and thus saved six persons who were struggling in the running stream. It was only when satisfied that all were saved that he thought of himself. The cold wetting and colder nights brought on a tremendous nervous reaction, and he fell down almost senseless on the muddy bank until assisted by his companion in travel; the remaining men either swam to shore or clung to the roof of the wrecked boat until Major Senior recovered his senses, when he dispatched the kitchen boat for them." Since the Stanhope Gold Medal was first awarded by the Royal Humane Society in 1874, for the most deserving case of saving life during the year, it has been bestowed, on no less than six occasions, upon officers of the Army and Navy, as the following list will show:—

1874. Captain M. Webb, the hero of the Channel swim, for saving life in mid ocean.
1875. Lieutenant J. de Hoghton, 10th Regiment.
1876. Lieutenant F. H. Rogers, H. M. S. Raleigh.
1877. Mr. E. W. R. Storey.
1878. Lieutenant Montgomerie, H. M. S. Immortalite.
1879. Lieutenant L. E. Wentz, H. M. S. Raleigh.
1880. Dr. K. C. Chuckerbutty.
1881. Captain the Hon'ble E. Fremantle, C. B., H. M. S. Invincible.
1882. Major Senior, 34th Bengal Native Infantry.

—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HERR BANDMANN.

HERR BANDMANN telegraphs that he is bringing his company to Bombay, and will play "Hamlet" at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday evening next. After a successful season in Calcutta, Herr Bandmann took his benefit on Saturday last. The *Englishman* says:—It is hardly necessary to say that the stalls and back part of the house were crowded to suffocation, the boxes and dress circle, however, being not at all well filled. The spectators were enthusiastic in their reception of the artistes throughout both pieces. The first was the *Merchant of Venice*, the second *David Garrick*, a play, as Herr Bandmann informed his hearers, expressly written for him. Just before the last act of the *Merchant of Venice* Herr Bandmann stepped before the curtain and made a short speech. In thanking the public for their support, he said that he had heard long before he arrived in India that legitimate drama and Shakesperian plays would not go down with a Calcutta audience, that burlesque was the only amusement which would be a financial success, but he was glad that, although he had never played a burlesque or anything approaching a burlesque, his season in Calcutta had been an unprecedented success, thus proving that what he had been told in Australia and elsewhere was but a libel and a scandal. He had made fifty thousand rupees in all, a sum which he had been led to believe had never before been realised here by the profession. The Calcutta audience was one of the most intelligent he had ever had the honour of playing before, but he was, he confessed, suprised to see how many natives came to his theatre, and more particularly on Shakesperian nights, a circumstance which spoke for itself. He had, he was glad to say, made many friends, many kind friends who had assisted him materially in contending against the difficulties which he had to fight against—and he had some enemies, but they were few in number. He had one enemy in particular, but he would not accuse him publicly—he would throw the veil of charity over him (suiting the word to the action) and wish him all luck and good fortune in his professional enterprises. India contained, he was told on reliable authority, some three hundred million souls, and surely with such a number of people to amuse, there must be plenty of room for himself and his enemy, and they need not clash in future. As his season had been so successful he trusted he would be able to come next year with a new company, and if he did, he promised to bring too such a company as never before had been seen on the Calcutta boards. He would produce legitimate drama, Shakesperan plays and satiric burlesque, for satire was the salt of the earth. Again thanking the public, his company and all those people connected with him for their assistance and support, Herr Bandmann, amidst loud applause, bowed himself off.

BENGAL.

QUEST FOR TREASURE TROVE.—It will be in the recollection of many old residents of Calcutta, that during the cyclone of 1864 the steamer Thunder, which, we believe, was bound for Calcutta from the China market, with specie on board to the amount of Rs. 35,00,000, was never heard of and was supposed to have been caught in the centre of the cyclone near the Sandheads and sunk, not a soul living to tell the tale of the vessel's disappearance. Strange stories were from time to time given currency to of the wreck of the vessel having been seen somewhere on the sea face of the Sunderbunds, and there was more than one Sunderbund Shikari who claimed that he could for a consideration point out the exact spot where the vessel with all her golden cargo lay. But none of the bold adventurers' stories met with credence. A couple of weeks ago, however, a hardy mariner betook him to the Port Commissioners office, saw the bigwigs there, and, at any rate, so satisfied them of the truth of what he knew, that the Port Commissioners forthwith resolved on sending one of their launches in quest of the lost Thunder. We have been informed that this person vouches, that he has been on board the missing vessel, and in consideration of receiving a percentage on whatever might be recovered, will point out the spot where it lies. The steamer Teesta is now away in quest, and the result of her voyage will in due course be made known.—*Englishman.*

GIVING AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.—The case of the Empress *vs.* Wali Muhammed in which accused is charged with giving a bribe of Rs. 1,000 to one Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, a head clerk in the Commissariat Department, with a view of getting him to pass bills for upwards of Rs. 24,000 for camels supplied to the Government during the Afghan campaign, was called on for hearing last Saturday at the Calcutta Police Court. Mr. Branson and Mr. Phillips, instructed by Mr. Hume, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Paulitt and Mr. K. M. Chatterjee instructed by Mr. Hart, appeared for the defence. Evidence was gone into, and accused was proved to have borrowed the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Mola Bux, a shop-keeper, about the time the offence is alleged to have been committed, and which sum he subsequently paid back. Mr. Paulitt stated to the Court that he had a complaint to make against Mr. Hume. Paulo Singh, one of the witnesses for the prosecution and formerly a servant of accused had informed him that he had been sent for to come to Mr. Hume's office, and while there Mr. Hume had by threats of putting him into *hadj t*, induced him to affix his signature to a statement. Mr. Hume emphatically denied the charge, and the Court stated that it did not credit the accusation, and also expressed its surprise at Mr. Paulitt's making such a statement at the present stage of the proceedings, when Paulo Singh's evidence had not been gone into. The case was adjourned.

MADRAS.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The best shot in the Volunteer force in the Madras Presidency, for the year 1881-82, is Lieutenant C. M. Leonard, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. The score made by Mr. Leonard at the six distances is 204 points, a figure which is not likely to be beaten in the whole of India. The best shot among the Regulars, Corporal Drew, 67th Regiment, made 191 points.—*Mail.*

PROPORTIONATE PENSIONS.—The Nilgiri paper states that it has "heard that important changes are about to be made in the Civil Service Pension Rules. The twenty-five years' compulsory service is to be curtailed to twenty years' with proportionate pension. This is a step in the right direction, but why not take a step further, and allow civilians to retire at any time with pension proportioned to length of service? The rules, as they now stand, require the stern minimum of twenty-one years' residence and twenty-five years' service; as now to be revised, an officer will be entitled to draw such portion of £1,000 per annum as may be in the ratio of his residence to twenty-one years if his service is over twenty years."

THE MADRAS CUSTOM HOUSE.—We learn that all the *employés* of the Madras Custom House have received notice that their services may be dispensed with three months hence. Considerable consternation prevails in the Department on account of this order. Those who have served long enough for their pensions, will be pensioned off, while others, it is thought, will be dismissed with a gratuity. The office of appraiser and deputy appraiser will be abolished, and as, under the new order of things, the only work of the Custom House will consist in levying the duty on liquors, spirits, and arms, it is thought that an officer on Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,500 a month, with a small establishment of clerks and peons, will be sufficient for the occasion. The present establishment at the Custom House costs about Rs. 8,000 a month, or one lakh a year, and the order has gone forth that the cost of the establishment shall be cut down forthwith by half a lakh.—*Mail.*

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—When Messrs. Webster and Oakes were driving in opposite directions along the High Road, Royapettah, at about half-past seven o'clock, on the evening of Sunday last, their carriages came into violent collision, both carriages being seriously damaged. The occupants, we are glad to say, suffered no injury, but Mr. Oakes's coachman, in attempting to jump out of his place, dislocated his ankle joint, and is a patient in the Triplicane dispensary. Last Friday night, while Mr. Gideon Johnstone, Barrister-at-Law, was returning to Vellore from Chittoor, he met with an accident which might have proved serious if timely assistance was not given him. Mr. Johnstone, accompanied by his peon, left the Dak Bungalow in a phaeton. At about the 12th mile, the horse became restive and ran into a ditch, precipitating Mr. Johnstone, his peon, and the driver into a prickly pear edge. The phaeton was broken, and with great difficulty Mr. Johnstone, his peon, and the driver managed to get out of their unpleasant condition. Mr. Johnstone and his peon were covered with thorns, and fortunately at this time some carters who were passing by rendered every possible assistance, and conveyed Mr. Johnstone in their cart to Vellore. Mr. Johnstone sustained some slight injuries to his left hand and right leg.—*Madras Times.*

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—On Sunday night the Superintendent of the Industrial School was taken suddenly ill with an attack of apoplexy, and assistance was solicited from a medical man a few hundred yards away. We do not wish to give the gentleman any particular notoriety by mentioning his name; neither do we think our doing so would add any importance to our present remarks. The plain fact we wish to mention is that he refused to obey the calls of humanity, in consequence of which the unfortunate sufferer whom he might have saved died at 3 A. M. yesterday (Monday). A more shameful case we cannot possibly record. A man who can refuse to go the assistance of a fellow-being, when the latter's life is at stake, cannot possibly possess an atom of humanity about him. We admit that private practitioners have their purses and pockets to look after, as well as other people. But in a case of life and death they are not justified in remaining at home, if they profess to have the smallest grain of humanity in them. An instance was brought to our notice some time ago, in which a medical man (we will not say in what particular locality, for obvious reasons) was sent for. It was a rainy night, and, perhaps, he preferred his bed to venturing out. Anyhow, the message he returned was that he wanted his fee paid down. After the messenger had gone, he thought better of it, a while after, and went to the house to which he was summoned, only to find the patient dead! We are told that even under these circumstances he expressed his opinion that he was entitled to a fee.

It is shameful that cases of this sort should disgrace so honorable a profession as that of medicine; and it would be more honorable if medical men were alive to their responsibilities, and had a greater respect for their consciences than they apparently have. We mean those medical men whom the cap fits.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE CHINGLEPUT CASE.

THE following is the conclusion of the Chingleput case.—

The assessors unanimously returned a verdict of Not Guilty on all the counts.

The Judge (Mr. C. G. Plumer) said that he differed from the assessors and found the prisoner guilty on all counts. He regretted to say that there was a fearful amount of false evidence in this case, and that it was a laborious task to arrive at a verdict. He had given the case his best and most careful attention, and read statements of the several witnesses over and over again, and he had come to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of the charges framed against him, and that no reliance could be placed on the evidence of the witnesses cited for the defence. It was very difficult to have arrived at a verdict with such an amount of false evidence, and his Honor was convinced that the prisoner had made a false statement against the Tahsildar. What was there that witnesses would not say? They had made one statement before the Sub-Collector and another here. The evidence of Vencatachary and that of the Tahsildar was not shaken in any way. In the evidence for the defence there were great improbabilities, and great deal of contradiction on material points, and in arriving at a conclusion he had to gauge these points. The demeanour of the witnesses was deplorably and hopelessly bad, and he must say with regret that they had deliberately perjured themselves and that it was a disgrace to them and the community to which they belonged. This case was called the "Chingleput Scandal." The only scandal in it, His Honor said was in the fact that a number of men of affluence, intelligence, religion and caste should come forward and disgrace themselves by swearing falsely. It was a disgrace not only to themselves and the community to which they belonged, but to the district, and he was of opinion that many of them ought to stand their trial in the dock with the prisoner. There could be no doubt whatever that there was an enormous amount of false swearing. Rejecting the evidence for the defence, His Honor came to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of the charges against him, and that he did deliberately make a false statement. In His Honor's mind the prisoner was condemned in the statement made by his own mouth. According to the evidence of Poodapaukum Kristnama Chary he was the *fons et origo* of this case. The Vadakaput case was the commencement of this case, and it was a curious fact that the prisoner was the only man who signed the mazar at Agaram. This was a singular and startling fact. Much was said about poor ryots. His Honor had waited to see the poor ryots, but those who had come forward were rich puttadars, men of intelligence and worth, and the poor ryots were conspicuous by their absence. Sitting as a Judge for the last thirteen years, His Honor said that he had never seen a case of such hard swearing, and he would once more say that it was a deplorable thing, and a disgrace to the community to which the witnesses belonged. The offence was a serious one, and His Honour sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THANKSGIVING AT LAHORE.—There was a universal thanksgiving on the 17th instant, in the mosques of Lahore, for the providential escape of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress from assassination.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

COMPENSATION TO CAMEL OWNERS.—Mr. Stogdon, late Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, now on special duty, has arrived at Lahore, and is engaged in awarding compensation to camel owners. His work will last some months longer.—*Id.*

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Of the four accused Nana Khels who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Peshawar to death, three have been condemned to death by the Chief Court and to transportation for life, on conviction of the murder of a member of the Kaddu Khel tribe. We understand that a memorial has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for pardon and clemency in the above case.—*Id.*

CRICKET AT LAHORE.—The cricket match between Ferozepore and the Lahore and Meean Meer Club came to a conclusion yesterday afternoon, the outstation team winning by one innings and a few runs to spare. The Lahore men only made 26 in the first innings, to their opponents' 254, but on going to the wickets a second time they put together about 220 before they were disposed of. As usual, there was a difficulty in getting up a team here, and Lahore played one or two men short.—*Id.*

NATIVE PAPER LIBEL CASE.—The case of libel which Munshi Nisar Ali, editor of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab*, had instituted against Munshi Harsukh Rai, Proprietor of the *Koh-i-Noor* has been compromised at the instance of Mr. E. W. Parker, Judicial Assistant, Lahore, in whose Court the case was pending. Munshi Harsukh Rai, the defendant, has expressed his regret at the publication of certain statements in the *Koh-i-Noor*, which are likely to defame Munshi Nisar Ali, and which he believes to have been false, and he has consequently dismissed Mirza Abdulla, the editor of the *Koh-i-Noor*, from his service.—*Id.*

THE LAHORE VETERINARY SCHOOL.—We are glad to hear that the Lahore Veterinary School has at length been put in possession of the house opposite the Mayo Hospital, and near the site of the New Medical College. Up to this time, this institution has had to struggle against many difficulties, the last of which—the not having a roof to shelter it—has now been happily overcome. The forge, with its fixtures, &c., are being supplied from the Ferozepore arsenal, and the whole will very soon be in working order. The summer course of instruction will commence on the 1st May, but the students now at Hapur, with Mr. Burke, the Assistant Professor elect, will be transferred at once to Lahore. No new students will be admitted before the 1st of May. An educational test will be required, in the case of candidates for admission, to the extent of a fair knowledge of Urdu and arithmetic. It would not be possible to give lectures in Punjabi or other languages to men ignorant of Urdu, and hence this easy examination must in the first instance be passed. There will doubtless be many candidates for admission, both from the outside world and from native cavalry regiments; which will render the school of immense use to the native army, as well as, eventually, to the agricultural interests of the province.—*Id.*

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Charni Road ....d	7 34	10 19	6 4
Grant Road ....d	7 45	10 30	6 20
Bulsar ....d	p. m. 3 10	p. m. 7 55	11 20
Surat ......a	5 30	11 15	a. m. 1 10
Do. ......d	5 55	a. m. 8 20	1 30
Broach ....d	8 0	11 5	3 0
Baroda ....d	10 50	p. m. 2 18	4 55
Ahmedabad ......a	a. m. 2 30	6 45	7 20
Do. ......d	—	a. m. 11 30	7 50
Viramgam.d	—	p. m. 2 45	9 40
Wadhwan..a	—	5 25	11 15
Anand ....d	10 55	4 10	—
Dakor......d	12 30	5 45	—
Godra ....a	p. m. 3 10	8 20	—

	Mixed.	Ordinary.	Mail.
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Wadhwan .d	—	6 45	4 5
Viramgam.d	—	10 0	5 43
Ahmedabad ......a	—	p. m. 1 0	7 20
Do. .....d	8 0	1 50	7 50
Baroda ....d	p. m. 12 28	5 25	10 25
Broach ....d	3 40	7 53	a. m. 12 10
Surat ......a	6 15	9 50	1 40
Do. ....d	a. m. 6 0	10 15	2 0
Bulsar .....d	9 20	a. m. 1 10	4 0
Grant Road ....d	p. m. 6 30	8 35	8 50
Charni Road ....d	6 37	8 42	8 57
Marine Lines ....d	6 43	8 48	9 3
Church Gate ....d	6 50	8 55	9 10
Colaba ....a	6 55	9 0	9 15
Godra......d	a. m. 10 30	6 15	—
Dakor........d	p. m. 1 27	8 55	—
Anand ......a	2 50	10 15	—

For particulars of alterations of Bombay, Local, and Branch line train service, see time tables which will be exhibited at stations at the end of the month.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, March 21, 1882.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TRUNKS, BAGS, &c.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS, best japanned canvas	Rs. 27, 30, 33, 36.
„ „ „ Extra stout	„ 36, 39, 42.
GENTS' DULL CANVAS, wear hards, patent spring Locks	„ 54, 58, 60.
LADIES' LARGE TRAVELLING TRUNKS	„ 40, 51, 58.
LADIES' BASKET TRUNKS, light and strong	„ 45, 60.
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, self-closing	„ 30, 34, 38.
VADE MECUMS, fitted with 3 distinct compartments	„ 40, 44.
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS, self-closing, the best made	„ 50, 60, 70, 95.
STEEL TRUNKS, large and strong, very useful	„ 25, 30.
AIR-TIGHT CASES, best London-made	„ 24, 28, 30, 35.
GLADSTONE BAGS, best black hide	„ 36, 40, 44.
„ „ stout tan hide	„ 44, 48.
OXFORD EXPANDING, extra wide, 2 Locks	„ 42, 52, 56.
HIDE HAND-BAGS	„ 12-8, 14-8, 16.
HIDE HAND-BAGS, wide mouth	„ 20, 21, 25, 28.
BAGS for soiled linen	„ 5-12, 6-12.
FITTED TOILET BAGS, Gent's	„ 72, 95, 150.
„ „ „ Ladies'	„ 75, 100, 150.
COURIER or CASH BAGS	„ 9, 10-8, 12.
DECK CHAIRS, strong and well made	„ 6-8, 9-8, 12, 13.
RUG-STRAPS, a large assortment	„ 2-8, 3, 3-8, 4.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR HOMEWARD BOUND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

FOUNDED IN 1815.

Our Wine List is too long and comprises too many descriptions for an advertisement. Write for particulars to either of our Houses.

Prices are consistent with good quality. We are not general, but exclusively, Wine Merchants. Terms, both Cash and Credit.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers.	120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish.	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop ditto. and wind indicator	180
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in.; by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Saurdine, Forte. TREBLE:—Flute, Clarionette, Fire, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Porte. The whole or the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature .. Net Cash	80

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Oak Case, Stops, C to C with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto	500

AMERICAN ORGANS.

BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case	Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height, 3 feet 10 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators with Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Viola Dolce Seraphine, Voix Cleste, Vox Humeana, Octave Coupler, Forte I., Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators..Price	750

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches; Height, 2 feet 3 es. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell .. Price	Rs. 300
Two-and-one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II. .. Price	650

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.

ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever

ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,

ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

CLEARING SALE. GREAT REDUCTIONS

Fancy Colored Linen, Drill Suits, Cool and Comfortable Wear for the Coming Hot Season, Rs. 12 to 14.

TWEEDS, TWEEDS, TWEEDS.

Thin Tweed Coats and Trousers, Double or Single Breasted	Rs. 16 to 20
Scotch Tweed do. do.	„ 25 to 30
Fine West Tweeds, Warranted to fit	„ 33 to 37
Fine Blue Serge Coats and Trousers	„ 25 to 28

HATS AND HELMETS FROM Re. 1 AND UPWARDS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND NECKTIES AT HALF COST PRICE.

ALLANS,
5, HUMMUM-STREET.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA KURRACHEE LUCKNOW BENARES
BOMBAY POONAH CAWNPORE LAHORE
MADRAS AGRA DELHI DARJEELING
and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

	Rs.	
Black Satin or Silk Costumes	from 75	Net.
Black Lace, Hat to match, beautifully trimmed	„ 18	Net.
Serge, Tweed, or Homespun Costume with Toque to match	„ 30	
Cambric Costumes „ „ „	„ 20	
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gowns (lined with flannel)	„ 18	
Warm Oxford Jackets	„ 15	
Long Sealskin Jackets	„ 75	
Travelling Hat (to match)	„ 7	
Warm Ulsters	„ 15	
Newmarket Ulsters (superior)	„ 25	
Flemish Linen Dust Coats	„ 8	
Dark Cambric Petticoats	„ 5	
Warm Petticoats	„ 8	

Complete outfits for Ladies and Children always in stock.

JUST RECEIVED.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

New Stock of Paris Hats and Bonnets, latest fashions.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Satin Shoes in all colors, very handsome embroidered fronts.

RAMPART-ROW & CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

TO MANGALORE TILE MANUFACTURERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1½ lakhs MANGALORE TILES delivered at HUDGI, G. I. P. Railway, before the 31st December, 1882.

Tenders to be addressed to the "ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Southern Maratha Railway Poona," before the 30th. April, 1882.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that on and after the 22nd instant any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act 13 of 1856.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Commissioner's Office, 20th March, 1882.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and of the INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., 7 and 9, Church Gate-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of March, 1882, at 4 p.m., when the Liquidator will, in pursuance of the 158th Section of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, submit an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and also for the purposes mentioned in the 171st Section of the said Act, an Extraordinary Resolution will be submitted and approved, adopting the same or otherwise in relation to the same or in relation to any matter arising thereout.—Dated this 20th day of February, 1882.

O. FIEDLER, Liquidator.

Bombay, 20th February, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1882, at 4 p.m. (Bombay time),

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and the Auditors' Report on the audited Accounts, for year ending 31st December, 1881.
(2.) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3.) To submit Trust Deed duly executed.
(4.) To declare a Dividend.
(5.) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th March, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BENTEAK BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 150 tons BENTEAK BOARDS. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

SEALED TENDERS, "endorsed," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government paper, as a guarantee of good faith.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security. One half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's office, Byculla, March 18, 1882.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the PREMISES now in the occupation of THACKER and Co., Ld. Apply to the MANAGER,

THACKER & Co., LD.

NOTICES.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

Just landed ex. S. S. "Bretton Hall," a Mail-phaeton, with head double folding, sliding steps, and lady's back rest, complete, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

A handsome, light built Landaulette manufactured at the Royal Carriage Factory in London.

An English-built Victoria, with a moveable driving-box.

A set of English four-in-hand harness.

A few Sets of English single harness.

A powerful weight-carrying Bay Galloway, up to 14 stone. Price moderate.

A nearly new D. B. Express Rifle, 500 bore, by W. Adams, with all its fittings, in case complete. Price Rs. 375.

A large collection of China and Japan Vases, Plates, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

TULSI WATER WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the city of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for Works in FILTER-BEDS, &c., at the Service Reservoir, on Malabar Hill.

2. The Drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also printed copies of the conditions of contract, comprising:—

1. Articles of agreement,
2. Specification,
3. Bill of quantities,
4. Schedule of rates,
5. Form of tender,

can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

3. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed and addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Commissioner not later than 12 noon on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1882.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty,
Office of Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty, Water Works and Drainage, 17th March, 1882.

INSURANC

SUN FIRE'OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, W Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bo the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIF ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1881 .... [illegible]
„ 1880 .... [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,042 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,00
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ [illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. [illegible]
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Races from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
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15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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A pair of T-B. Walers (Mare and Gelding), 6 years old, 15-2 high, well broken, quiet and good movers in harness, Rs. 1,600.

A T-B. Mare, 6 years, 16 hands, thoroughly quiet in saddle and harness, and a good fencer, Rs. 1,200.

A bay Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2 high, handsome charger, carries a lady, and a pretty mover in harness, Rs. 750.

A grey C-B. Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands, well bred and good shape. A capital saddle mare, Rs. 400.

A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-1½, very showy and fast in saddle and harness, Rs. 650.

A chesnut Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a capital brougham horse, thoroughly broken and quiet, Rs. 400.

Also a number of other Horses on commission sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.

Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, Commander M. De Horne, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 3rd March. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs. Cordner and 2 children.
Col. Saunders.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knox.
Miss S. Brown.
Surg.-Major Robinson.
Miss Fryer and sister.
Mr. H. Blose.
Mr. Francis.
Mr. Thornbill.
Mr. Rees.
Mr. Coutter.
Mr. Wilkinson.
Mr. Jones.
Mr. D. Campbell.
Mrs. Colquhoun.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. S. Jackson.
Mr. W. Thompson.
Mr. O. Steele.
Mr. W. C. Mellor.
Mr. R. T. Bruce.
Mr. E. T. Atkinson.
Mr. J. M. Lane.
Mrs. Mathew.
Mrs. Davidson.
Mrs. Henvey and child.
Major and Mrs. Gowan.
Mr. W. Jackson.
Mr. Delorch.
Mr. A. Meiffre.
Mrs. Jerichan.
Surg.-Maj. Maloney.
Maj. Genl. Clarke.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Sassoon and infant.
Mr. E. Ezra.

FROM ADEN.

Abdool Habeeb and friend.
Mr. Abdulla.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH FEB., TO 3RD MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Helen of Waldeck, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday from Windsor.

The Queen held a Drawing Room on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen returned yesterday to Windsor, and as Her Majesty was quitting the station a man fired a pistol, but without harm to anyone, and the culprit, described as a miserable-looking man, was immediately arrested.

The Prince of Wales on Monday presided at a meeting to promote the holding of an International Fisheries Exhibtion in London next year. Speeches in favour of the undertaking were made by the Prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Lords Granville, Salisbury, and Kimberley, and others.

The Prince of Wales presided on Tuesday at a meeting at St. James's Palace in promotion of the movement for establishing a Royal College of Music. Among the speakers on the occasion were the Duke of Edinburgh, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir S. Northcote.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday presided at the dinner of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, on the motion of Lord Donoughmore for naming the Select Committee on the Irish Land Act, Lord Lansdowne thought the objections to the Committee were well grounded and recommended its appointment be deferred. Lords Derby and Granville expressed their coucurrence. Lord Salisbury saw no reason for not appointing the Committee, and the motion was agreed to. The House of Lords sat but for a few minutes on Monday. Lord Stanhope on Tuesday proposed a Bill to limit the hours of employment in shops of young women and girls, but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn. The business last night was purely formal and the sitting brief.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the House went into Committee of Supply, and some hours were spent in discussing the Irish Constabulary Vote, which was ultimately passed by 183 to 18. On Monday Mr. Gladstone moved the suspension of the Standing Orders, in order to propose his resolution relating to the Lords' inquiry into the Irish Land Act. Sir S. Northcote opposed, but, after I brief debate, the motion was agreed to by 300 to 167. Mr. Gladstone then moved his resolution, denying that it was a vote of censure on the Lords, but maintaining that inquiry at this moment would be dangerous to the peace of Ireland. Mr. Gibson moved the previous question. The debate was then adjourned until Thursday. On Tuesday the Attorney-General moved to void the election of Michael Davitt, he being a convicted felon. A protracted debate followed, but in the end the motion was carried by 208 to 20. On Wednesday Mr. Blennerhassett's Bill to abolish the law of agricultural distraint was discussed, and finally "talked out." The adjourned debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolution was resumed last night by Mr. Sexton, who desired inquiry into the Irish Land Act. Sir M. Hicks-Beach objected to the continuance of the debate when the objection raised to the Lords' action had been removed. The debate was continued during the whole of the sitting, and was eventually adjourned by Mr. Charles Russell.

A meeting of Liberal members of Parliament was held on Monday in Dowing-street, at which nearly 300 were present, and Mr. Gladstone explained the reasons for proposing his resolution deprecating the inquiry ordered by the Lords into the operation of the Irish Land Act.

The polling at Northampton yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. Bradlaugh by a majority of 108 votes.

The annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was held on Wednesday. The United States' Minister, Mr. Lowell, and Lord Hartington were the principal speakers.

The deaths have been announced of Mr. Perry Watlington, formerly M.P. for South Essex, aged 60, and of Mr. G. Leeman, formerly M.P. for York.

It has been decided that the annual rowing match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge shall come off on Saturday, April 1.

The Lancashire cotton manufacturers have resolved to suspend working for a fortnight between the present time and April 14.

The steamer Livadia, with coals for Alexandria, was wrecked on Tuesday off Yarmouth, and 23 of the crew were drowned, one man only being saved.

Two persons have been arrested upon suspicion of having been concerned in the abstraction of the body of the late Earl of Crawford from the mausoleum at Dun Echt.

The capital sentence passed upon Henry Stebbing for the murder of a little girl at Soham has been respited.

An explosion occurred on Monday in the Blaina Colliery, Monmouthshire, and five men were killed.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary, returned to Dublin on Tuesday, and on the following day visited Limerick and some of the most disturbed districts in that neighbourhood.

A farmer at Feakle, Clare, who was suspected of having paid his rent, was visited on Sunday morning by an armed party, who shot him in the leg, causing his death on Tuesday, and stabbed one of his sons.

A young man, Patrick Freely, son of a farmer at Ballydrehid, Mayo, was shot dead by an armed party, which broke into the house at night, searching for the father, who had paid his rent.

The Bank rate remains at 5 per cent., and outside that establishment about 4½ per cent. is generally charged for discounting three months' paper. Consols have been generally steady at 100¼ sellers for delivery. Home Railway stocks and Foreign securities have fluctuated, but have on the whole been firm.

Lord Henry Vere Cholmondeley ; Maj.-Gen. J. A. Wright, Ben. S. C. ; the Hon. Mrs. Catherine Nugent ; the Hon. Maria Margaret Stanley ; Lieut.-Col. R. J. Tilney, C. B. ; Admiral R. Loney ; Mr. P. Watlington, late M. P. ; Mr. G. Leeman, late M. P.

IN the French Chamber, on Saturday, the Bill for granting to Great Britain the benefits of the "most-favoured-nation" clause was unanimously adopted, and it was stated that as a consequence the existing treaty between the two countries would be prolonged to the 15th of May next. On Monday the Senate, after a very brief discussion, also passed the Bill.

There has been some sharp fighting in Herzegovina, no less than 28 encounters having occurred between the 16th and 28th February. The Austrian losses are stated not to exceed 120 men, and the insurgents were driven back in each instance. Reports from Cettinje, however, assert that in one engagement the Austrians were repulsed with heavy loss.

The reported enlistments in Servia for service with the Herzegovinian insurgents are not credited at Vienna, but there is great excitement in that State and strong opposition to the existing Government.

The trial of the prisoners accused of complicity with Nihilist plots has been conducted in private at St. Petersburg. It is known that some of the prisoners have made revelations, and one of them declared that Count Loris Melikoff, when at the head of the Government, was in communication with the Nihilist leaders. The trials at St. Petersburg were concluded on Monday. Ten of the accused, including one woman, were sentenced to death.

The insurgent tribes in Southern Tunis continue their raids.

A disputed election to the Greek Chamber was made the test of party strength, and the result was a majority of 17 against the Government.

Lord Houghton was seized with sudden illness at Athens, where he now remains, suffering from an attack of partial paralysis.

The Bacchante frigate, on board which the Prince of Wales's sons are serving, arrived at Suez on Tuesday.

Memorial services for President Garfield were held in the Representative Chamber at Washington on Monday, when Mr. Blaine delivered a eulogistic oration extending over an hour and a half. There have been very extensive inundations in the western and south-western states of America, and many thousands of people are being supported by Government aid.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. E. Hand, B. Uncov.
Capt. C.A. Coles, B.S.C.
Lieut. W. H. Allen, B.S C.
Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes, B.S.C.
Lieut. A.C. Bruce, B.R. Eng.
Mr. E.B. Hanson, M. Uncov.
Cond. J. W. Borthistle, M. Ord.
Col. S. Fellows, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. G. D. Giles, Bo. S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. H. B. Webster, B.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. J.J.F. Lumsden, B.C.S., 8 mo.
Mr. H. M. Bird, B.C.S., 5 mo.
Mr. A. B. Wyne, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Lieut.-Col. J. N. B. Hewett, B.S.C., 4 mo.
Lieut.-Col. J. Upperton, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Capt. S.H.P. Graves, B.S.C., 3 mo.
Mr. J. H. Garstin, M.C.S., 2 mo.
Mr. L. A. Campbell, Mad, C.S., 7 mo.
Major G. S. Keith, M.S.C., 1 mo. 20 days.
Lieut. G. C. Parker, Bo. Uncov., 3 mo.
Major A.F. Stewart, Bo. S.C. 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., B.C.S.
Mr. B. Read, B. Uncov.
Mr. F. Morrison, B. Uncov.
Capt. G. M. Bellasis. B.S.C.
Capt. F. A. Remmington, B.S.C.
Lieut. M. J. Gibbs, B.S.C.
Lieut. C.F. Gambier, B.S.C.
Cond. J. H. Jelly, B. Ord.
Sub-Cond. J. Saxon B. Comy Dept.
Major W. R. Trevelyan, Bo. S.C.

DEATH.

Major-Gen. J.A. Wright, Ben. S.C., March 1.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE.

THE following are the full particulars relating to the attempted assassination of the Queen, as her Majesty was leaving Windsor Station for the Castle on Mar. 2nd, as related by an eye-witness :—The passage to the Windsor Railway Station was protected by police constables and officials of the Great Western Railway. The starting of her Majesty's special train was communicated to Mr. Smith, the stationmaster, a few minutes before five. The arrival platform presented the ordinary appearance, with the exception of a block of building known as the Queen's waiting-room which is only used on occasion of Royal arrivals or departures. Immediately outside this the Royal carriages wait, the yard contiguous being also occupied by the baggage waggons of the Royal suite. The yard makes a sharp turn of the left, where a low wicket about three feet high is fixed, and is ordinarily used to control the traffic of cabs and carts coming to the station, but on occasions when her Majesty arrives and leaves is used as a barrier beyond which no one is allowed to advance. At a quarter-past five a large crowd of respectable people had congregated about this wicket, and were as easily controlled by the police as usual, with the exception of a man of disreputable appearance, who kept pushing to the front through the Eton boys who, as usual, occupied the front position against the rails. This impertinence on his part was resented with quietude at first, but as the time approached for the arrival of the Royal carriage and the man was more persevering in his attempts to get close to the rails, several of the bigger boys of the college placed themselves in front of him. The pilot engine which preceded the Royal special by about seven minutes was seen about 5-18 p. m., when a loud murmur arose amidst the crowd assembled that her Majesty would arrive in a minute or two. The disreputable man now began to show signs of great eagerness to get to the entrance of the Royal waiting-room, but was promptly pushed back by the officials. The Eton boys, not letting him into the front rank, seemed to greatly discourage him, and placing himself next the exit gate, he, in his superior strength, shoved the boys along until he got himself placed obliquely towards the Royal waiting-room, with his right arm in that direction. The Eton boys, finding it impossible to move him, he having caught hold of the railings, surrounded him closely, hemming him in on all sides. Punctually at 25 minutes past five o'clock the Royal train arrived at the platform, and was quietly drawn up to the crimson velvet carpet laid across the floor of the waiting-room. Sir H. Ponsonby was the first to alight. All that went on inside the station was not observable outside of the barrier where the suspicious looking man was located. The Queen, on issuing from the waiting-rooms, was assisted into the carriage, which was drawn by two horses, by John Brown. The Princess Beatrice followed. Her Majesty gave the order to start, and the outriders instantly set off to clear a passage for the Royal open carriage. It was seen that during the period of time which elapsed between the arrival and starting of her Majesty that the man, who had so persistently placed himself in front of the rails, was fumbling uneasily in his pocket, and was unable for some period to release his arm owing to the pressure of the Eton boys. Immediately her Majesty gave the order to start, he withdrew his hand quickly from his side, and, placing it on his breast, quickly pushed himself further to the front. A moment had not elapsed ere he raised his hand on a level with the Queen's carriage and the footman who rushed to the door of the Royal saloon quickly opened it. Mr. Fraser, her Majesty's special guardian, an inspector of long service in the police force, stepped out next and examined the crowd. But everything seeming to be satisfactory, he returned again within the station. The Queen's wraps being handed out by John Brown from the Royal carriage, and he having himself alighted, Sir Henry came forward, and after a slight delay, escorted her Majesty on his arm through the waiting-room to her carriage. It was then seen that the man held a pistol. A sharp little Eton boy, his gaze on her Majesty having been disturbed by the sudden pull the man gave to his arm, when he saw the pistol, uttered an alarming cry, which instantly brought all eyes to bear on the man. Without hesitation, three of the bigger Eton boys threw themselves on the would-be regicide, and in catching his arm lowered the level of the pistol, which went off pointed towards the hind-hoofs of the near horse drawing the carriage, the carriage being at the time about eleven yards distant. Happily the bullet sped without any damage, striking the stones of the yard and ricocheting with a fiendish whistle over the luggage waggon on to the railway line. The man was instantly overpowered, before he could again use the weapon. Inspector Fraser had in a moment dashed over and snatched the deadly weapon from his hand. The Queen drove on, little alarmed seemingly at what had taken place ; not so Princess Beatrice, who uttered a loud scream and turned to her Majesty to inquire if she was injured. She turned extremely pale, but seeing the Queen so composed, recovered. The Queen, as soon as she had seen no one was hurt, in answer to the heartfelt cheers bowed her gracious acknowledgments as if nothing had happened. The Castle was reached shortly afterwards. Having recovered, the Queen instantly telegraphed to all the Royal family in England, explaining that she was not hurt, and was in no way the worse for her fright. Her Majesty shortly afterwards received a most feeling message from Princess Helen, who was preparing to start from Buckingham Palace for Waldeck, which she did after receiving a second telegram from the Queen stating that she was not really alarmed or hurt. Numerous telegrams were received during the evening, and were in all cases answered stisfactorily.

Immediately after the Queen drove out of the railway station, the man, who was not known in Windsor, was marched of between files of police, surrounded by men and women, crying for "lynch law," to the police-station. He gave his name as Roderick Maclean, 27 years old, a native of Ireland, and living at Victoria Cottage, Windsor, and of no other settled abode. It was found that he had been located days at Windsor, and was observed on the railway platform on Tuesday last, when her Majesty left for town. This circumstance leads to the belief that he was specially located in Windsor for the assassination of her Majesty.

At Marlborough House there were numerous inquiries. Nearly all the members of the present and late Ministry have called and left their cards. Among the more distinguished callers were Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, Cardinal Manning, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Sir Henry and Lady Holland, the Earl and Countess Sefton, the Marquess and Marchioness of Headfort. Count Munster, the German Ambassador, and Colonel Maude, arrived at Windsor by Great Western Railway before noon, and drove to the Castle, where they offered their congratulations to her Majesty on her providential escape.

The prisoner was first seen at Windsor on Saturday last, when he proceeded to the neighbourhood of Victoria-cottage, one of the poorest districts in the borough, and there he inquired for lodgings of a Mr. Palmer, a greengrocer. Palmer referred the man to a Mrs. Knight, at 84, Victoria-cottages. He arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening, and Mrs. Knight said it was her custom to have her deposit from her lodgers, and he then gave her a shilling. The lodgings were to be 2s. 6d. per week, and the prisoner occupied a room on the first floor. He said he was a grocer's assistant, and had a place in view at Eton. As he had been travelling about he had not received money, but he had a weekly allowance. On Wednesday, Mrs. Knight, who waited on Maclean, says he showed anything but a desponding disposition, but he kept is over-coat buttoned over his chest as though he were hiding something. She saw no firearms about, and had not the slightest suspicion about him. He stayed indoors all Wednesday, and told Mrs. Knight that he was expecting a letter, but none came.

Although the Chief Constable of Portsmouth, Mr. A. W. Cosser, has not been communicated with by the Scotland-yard authorities, inquiries are being instituted as to the visit of Maclean to Southsea. On Thursday fortnight, having tramped from Hove, he took a furnished bedroom at 3s. a week from Mrs. Sorrell, at No. 13, Cecil-grove, another lodger, named Tucker, giving him a card with that address, which was found in his possession. He represented himself as being a literary man, and though miserably dressed, perpetually talked about his respectability. He said that his relatives were in independent circumstances, and that they had maintained him for eight years, while he accounted for his knowledge of French by stating that he had been a commissioner at Boulogne. He admitted having been in many workhouses, and said that the trick of getting into prison when one wanted was to break a window. He was most peculiar in his habits, putting his head up the chimney to illustrate his ventriloquial powers, and declaiming quotations from Shakespeare. He had originally intended remaining several months at Southsea, but shortened his stay through an apprehension that his friends would cut off his allowance. He used to frequently talk about lunatic asylums, and said that he had once written to the Home Secretary with reference to the affairs of the poor, and had induced the right hon. gentleman to alter the law. He asked whether the Queen was at Osborne, and upon obtaining an affirmative reply, inquired whether he would be allowed to visit that place, and whether he could sketch there. He also wanted to know if the Queen was usually attended while out walking, and whether she would acknowledge him if he spoke to her. Before starting for London he heard that her Majesty had left the Isle of Wight, and that the Royal marriage would take place at Windsor. A remittance from Croydon awaits him at Cecil-grove, and when he left he had a carpet-bag, but it was not known what was in it.

FINDING OF THE BULLET.

A Windsor correspondent telegraphs that Inspector Noble, of the Great Western Railway Company's police, and Inspector Turner, of the Locomotive Department at Slough, arrived at Windsor at half-past seven, and commenced a search of the yard for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the bullet fired last night at her Majesty. After a search, which lasted about an hour and a quarter, Inspector Turner found a small bullet embedded in the ground.

The bullet weighs about a third of an ounce, being conical in shape. Upon inspection it was seen that it was slightly grazed, and had some red paint upon it, showing that it had struck a red railway truck, and, being spent, had fallen. The distance from the spot from which the bullet was fired to where it was found is 29 yards. The bullet is now in the hands of the police, and has been placed alongside the other bullets found on Maclean, and exactly corresponds in size, weight, and appearance.

This morning, Sir W. V. Harcourt, Count Munster, German Ambassador, and Colonel Maude, arrived, by the Great Western Railway, at Windsor shortly after eleven o'clock, and drove to the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

This afternoon the following guests arrived at Windsor, and had a short interview with the Queen—Lord Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, Lord and Lady Clanwilliam, and Sir Albert Wood.

This morning at the Chapel Royal, [St. George's Windsor Castle, the Rew. Gilbert Edwards, minor canon of Windsor, alluded in his sermon to the fortunate escape of her Majesty. He said there was an additional reason for being thankful for sparing the life of so beloved and valuable a Sovereign. He desired particularly to offer up praise and thanksgiving for the great mercies shown to her most gracious Majesty. At the conclusion of the service, Sir George Elvey played on the organ "God Save the Queen," and many voices chanted the anthem.

The Rev. Arthur Robins, rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, chaplain to the Queen, Prince of Wales, and the Household Brigade, held a special thanksgiving service to-day for the escape of the Queen. The service was largely attended.

FEELING IN THE METROPOLIS.

FROM an early hour this morning there has been a succession of calls made by distinguished personages at Buckingham Palace. In the absence of her Majesty, however, no visitors' book is kept, and, consequently, no cards or names have been left with the officials in charge. Great sympathy was manifested by every one who called at the Palace respecting the Queen's health. His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, who is at present staying at Buckingham Palace, this forenoon received a telegram from the Queen, in which it was stated she was quite well. Among those who drove to Buckingham Palace to-day to make inquiries were Prince Lucien Bonaparte (who also made inquiries on behalf of the Empress Eugenie), the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, and Lord Cairnes.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by a numerous suite, witnessed the performance of *The Manager* at the Court Theatre last evening. On Mr. Clayton reading to the audience the pargraph from the evening paper referring to the attack upon the Queen and her Majesty's safety, the whole audience rose *en masse* and remained standing until the Prince had bowed his acknowledgments, and the National Anthem was played amidst the loudest demonstrations of approval.

When the news was received at the Opera Comique, in London, the National Anthem was played before the performance, and the audience, in evidence of their sympathy with her Majesty, simultaneously stood up in their places.

At a public meeting in Islington Chapel last night, Mr. Albert Spicer in the chair, an expression of gratitude for the safety of the Queen was received with enthusiasm, the congregation joining in singing the National Anthem.

A meeting of representative Irishmen from all parts of the Metropolis, held in London last evening to arrange for a great national demonstration on St. Patrick's Day, passed a resolution repudiating and deploring the attempted assassination of the Queen.

A convocation of the Metropolitan Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons was being held in London last evening, when the news of the attempted assassination of her Majesty was received. Companion W. M. Stells, M. P. Z., at the banquet which followed, in proposing the health of her Majesty, said he felt he was speaking the sentiments of the Freemasons of England, and particularly of the Royal Arch Masons, when he stated how much they all deplored the dastardly attempt which had that day been made upon the life of the Queen. Other speakers expressed similar sentiments, and her Majesty's health was drunk with more than usual enthusiasm.

At the close of a lecture delivered by Professor W. E. Ayrton last night at the London Institution, the secretary made the announcement that the Queen had been shot at, but fortunately had not sustained any injury. The latter part of the startling news elicited a ringing cheer from the crowded audience present.

A late comer brought the news to St. Mary's Mission Hall, Bermondsey New-road, during the usual Thursday evening service. The Rev. W. Dodge, the Mission clergyman, at the close of his sermon, alluded in feeling terms to the dastardly attempt on the life of the beloved Sovereign. The news was received with a murmur of sympathy from all present. Instead of the closing hymn the National Anthem was heartily sung.

At a meeting of the national committees of the various Youg Men's Christian Associations, held last night at Exeter Hall, over which Mr. George Williams presided, and at which were present members from all parts of the metropolis and the provinces, an expression of thankfulness was offered in prayer that the life of her Majesty had been spared, and special petitions were offered to the Almighty that long life might be vouchsafed to her.

A sacred concert was being held last night at the Congregational Chapel, Wren-road, Camberwell-green, when the news arrived of the attempt on the life of the Queen. The Rev. Dr. Clemance read the telegram containing the account, and the immense audience that was assembled rose to their feet and proceeded to sing the National Anthem.

The Lord Mayor forwarded to-day the following telegram to Sir Henry Ponsonby :—"Will you kindly convey to her Gracious Majesty the earnest congratulations of the Lord Mayor and the citizens of London on her Providential escape from the wicked attempt made upon her Majesty yesterday, and express the assurance of the unabated loyalty and affection of the citizens to her Majesty."

A special meeting of the Court of Common Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, convened in respect of the dastardly attempt yesterday made upon the life of the Queen. Mr. Wheeler moved the following resolution :—"That a loyal and dutiful address be presented to her Majesty expressing the deep indignation of this Court at the dastardly and atrocious attack yesterday made upon the life of the Queen, and of gratitude that by Divine Providence her Majesty was mercifully preserved" (cheers). Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M. P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Rogers then moved, and it was resolved, that strangers withdraw, in order that the mover and seconder of the resolution prepare a draft of the address to be submitted to her Majesty.

To-day, at a meeting of the Jewish Relief Committee, at which the Lord Mayor presided, it was moved by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, seconded by Dr. Herman Adler, and carried unanimously :—"The Lord Mayor of London and the Mansion House Committee for the Relief of the Jewish populations suffering by recent events, desire to fervently congratulate her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the United Kingdom at large on the merciful protection of her Majesty's precious life from the wicked act which was perpetrated yesterday, and to convey to Her Majesty an earnest expression of our true loyalty and devoted affection to her person."

FEELING IN THE PROVINCES.

BATH.—At Bath the news was proclaimed at the theatre, when the National Anthem was sung by the audience. At a missionary meeting in the town great enthusiasm was manifested.

BRISTOL.—At Bristol the news that the Queen had been fired at created intense excitement and alarm, but when it became known that her Majesty had escaped a loud and prolonged cheer was immediately raised.

CHELTENHAM.—The news of the attempt on the life of the Queen was received with great indignation. A meeting of the Conservative Club was being held, and a message was immediately telegraphed to the Queen, expressing a feeling of horror at the attempt made upon her life, and thankfulness that it had proved a failure. In reply, a telegram has been received saying, "The Queen thanks you for your congratulations upon her escape, and is thankful that she has not suffered from the shock."

CROYDON.—The news arrived at Croydon at the moment when her Majesty's health was drunk at the annual dinner of the Croydon Farmers' Club, and it was received with unsuppressed horror. The Chairman proposed a vote of deep and heartfelt sympathy with the Queen and the Royal Family. The motion was adopted amidst loud cheering.

GLASGOW.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Parliamentary Debating Society last night, when between seven and eight hundred members were present, horror and detestation were expressed at the attempt on the Queen's life. A telegram was sent to her Majesty offering sincere sympathy and heartfelt congratulations on her escape. At the Stock Exchange this morning, before commencing business, the members gave expression to their loyalty by singing the National Anthem. The chairman addressed the members, and expressed his indignation and abhorrence at the dastardly outrage, and his sentiments were heartily echoed by the gentlemen present.

IPSWICH.—At Ipswich a telegram announcing her Majesty's escape was received with much excitement, and at a meeting of the Council of the Liberal Association the following resolution was carried :—"That this meeting desires to express its deep attachment to her Majesty the Queen, with thankfulness to Almighty God that she has been preserved from the dastardly attack of a ruffian."

LIVERPOOL.—References were made in the Liverpool Police-court this morning to the attempt to assassinate the Queen, the Stipendiary and other magistrates expressing their abhorrence of the act and gratification at the escape of her Majesty.

MAIDSTONE.—The Town Council, in special meeting assembled to-day, decided, on the motion of the Mayor, to forward to General Ponsonby, for presentation to the Queen, an address expressing, on behalf of the town, their heartfelt congratulations on her Majesty's providential escape from the diabolical attempt of an assassin.

MANCHESTER.—A scene occurred in Manchester last night, which showed the gladness which is generally felt at the escape of the Queen. While the pantomime *Aladdin* was being performed at the Queen's Theatre, the manager suddenly came upon the stage carrying in his hand a paper containing the news of the attempted assassination. This was read, and was received at first with some consternation, but at the conclusion of the report announcing that her Majesty was unhurt, bursts of cheering came from the vast audience. After the enthusiasm had subsided, the National Anthem was played, and the cheers were renewed. Similar demonstrations occurred at the other Manchester theatres.

NEWCASTLE.—In Newcastle last night the news created profound sensation. In the theatres the National Anthem was sung.

PLYMOUTH.—The information received in Plymouth last night of the dastardly attempt on the life of the Queen created a most painful sensation throughout the town, and the newspaper offices were besieged for hours by hundreds of anxious inquirers. The liveliest satisfaction was expressed when it was acertained that her Majesty had escaped injury. At the rehearsal of Mr. Weeke's Orchestral Society the proceedings were suspended in order that the members might sing the National Anthem, and this was also done at the theatre during the evening.

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE ATTEMPT.

ALL the Irish papers to-day express abhorrence at the attempt on the life of the Queen. The *Irish Times* says :—"The outrage fortunately cannot be sought to be fastened in any way upon Ireland." The *Freeman's Journal* says :—"The native bravery and gallantry of Irishmen revolt at the act of the dastard and the assailant of a woman."—*Globe*, March 3.

FEELING ABROAD.

DURING the night telegrams have been received from various foreign potentates, including the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, and the Fmperor of Russia, congratulating the Queen upon her escape from injury. The Hon. James Russell Lowell, the Ambassador from Washigton to the Court of St. James's, also on the part of the American nation and of Americans resident in the United Kingdom, forwarded, immediately after the event took place, a most feeling inquiry to Sir Henry Ponsonby.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ROME, March 3.

All this morning's papers speak in terms of the greatest indignation of the attempt against the life of Queen Victoria, and express the liveliest satisfaction at her Majesty's escape. The Ministers and other political personages have called at the British Embassy and left their cards. A motion condemning the outrage and expressing satisfaction at its failure will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.

The King has telegraphed to Queen Victoria, and Signor Mancini to Mr. Gladstone, expressing the warmest sympathy with her Majesty, and heartfelt congratulations at her escape. The news of the attempt has produced a strong impression on the public mind and in official quarters. The *Opinione* says :—"We are certain that the satisfaction felt by the Italians at her Majesty's escape will only be equalled by their horror of the attempted crime."

TORONTO, March 2.

The announcement of the attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria produced great excitement here, and intense relief is everywhere expressed at her Majesty's fortunate escape.

MACLEAN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

WINDSOR, Friday.

THE Prisoner was driven to the Town Hall in an open fly at half-past one, in charge of Superintendent Hayes and a plain-clothes officer. He has a very wretched look, and is a man very much of the Lefroy type. He looks unclean and unshaven, and has a slight black moustache. He was immediately taken before the bench of magistrates, the Mayor of Windsor presiding.

Mr. Stevenson, Solicitor to the Treasury, prosecuted on behalf of the Public Prosecutor.

Amongst the magistrates present were Mr. Alderman Chamberlain and Mr. G. Poole.

In reply to the Mayor the Prisoner said in a most off-hand manner, and in a firm voice, that his name was Maclean—Roderic Maclean.

Mr. Stevenson said he was instructed to prosecute by the Secretary of State. The Prisoner would be charged with shooting at her Majesty, with intent to murder. He intended to produce evidence to justify a remand. He also stated that yesterday a second letter had been written by the Prisoner, which would be put in as evidence.

Superintendent Hayes stated that her Majesty arrived at the station at 5-25 yesterday. She was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, and Mr. Brown was sitting behind the carriage. After the carriage had started and had got half way to the gate, he heard a report, looked to the left, and saw the Prisoner.

The Prisoner here asked whether he was allowed to ask any questions ?

The Mayor said [illegible]

Examination continued.—He looked to the left and saw the Prisoner in the act of presenting a pistol at her Majesty. He did not hear more than one shot fired. The Prisoner was about 15 yards from the carriage. When he first saw the Prisoner he was holding the pistol straight out in the direction of the carriage. He immediately sprang on him, and seized him by the collar and neck. He stopped to take the pistol from him, when a young man named James Burnside subsequently got possession of the pistol, and handed it over to him. He produced the pistol, which had been in his possession ever since, and he put in his pocket. He put the Prisoner against the wall, and was assisted by Inspector Fraser and others. The Prisoner said, "Don't hurt me ; I will go quietly." A little Eton boy came up and gave him a blow on his head. He then took the Prisoner to the police-station. When there, he asked him his name and address. He gave his name and address, and said he had been in Windsor about a week. On the way to the police-station in the cab the Prisoner said, "I was starving, or I should not have done this." At the station, when charged, he said, "Oh, the Queen." He saw the pistol. It was a German revolver. It had two empty cartridge cases in it—that was to say, exploded cartridges. There were full whole cartridges and two chambers empty. He drew the cartridges and produced them. He searched the Prisoner, and on him found fourteen other cartridges of the same make. They were in a piece of rag. He found other articles of no value, including a pocket-book, a knife, &c. Amongst other things a letter was found. It was taken from him by Inspector Fraser.

The letter was then read. In it the Prisoner stated that he could not have dared the crime had the sum of 10s. been given to him instead of his being offered the insultingly small sum of 6s. He was compelled to commit the crime against the bloated aristocrat headed by that old lady Mrs. Vic. The Witness further said that at half-past ten this morning, the Prisoner said he wished to make a written statement, and stated he had a complete answer to the charge. He then wrote a letter, which was put in and read, in which the Prisoner said he was not guilty of shooting at the Queen with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. His object was only to cause the public alarm, with the result of having his grievances redressed.

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such being the pecuniary strait in which he was. All the circumstances tended to prove this statement. Had he cared to have injured the Queen, he would have fired at her when she was getting into the carriage. As it was, he shot at the wheels, but the pistol kicked, and the bullet might have hit the carriage door. The only consolation he could offer her Majesty was this statement; and if the charge of intent to do the Queen grievous bodily harm was withdrawn, and a charge of attempting to intimidate others substituted, he would do all in his power to elucidate the mystery, and to bring the matter to a speedy issue. At the end of the letter the Prisoner said that was the whole truth.

The Witness was cross-examined by the Prisoner, with a view of showing that he had not fired at the Queen's carriage.

Prisoner asked whether some time must not have elapsed before the Superintendent noticed the pistol in his hand, and whether he might not have changed the position of the pistol?

Witness said this could not have been.

The Prisoner asked, was Witness ready to swear on his oath that his arm was not inclined downwards?

Witness said it was in a straight line with the carriage.

At this point the Prisoner said he had made the statement on the understanding that the charge was not to be a capital one.

Witness continued, in reply to Mr. Stevenson.—Prisoner asked, Was the Queen hurt? and would he be charged with the capital offence of murder? Then he gave him the letter. Prisoner said, "On these conditions?" Witness said, "Certainly."

A Magistrate asked whether the Prisoner was told that any statement he made would be used in evidence against him?—Witness said, "No." He had said nothing one way or the other.

James Burnside was then called, and corroborated the evidence as to taking the pistol from the Prisoner.

Mr. Turner, inspector of the permanent way of the Great Western Railway, spoke as to picking up the bullet in a direct line with the place where the Queen's carriage was and the place where the Prisoner was standing. It had evidently struck a truck which was standing near, and which had since been taken away from Windsor.

Witness was cross-examined by the Prisoner as to the elevation of the mark on the truck. He (the Prisoner) said he should like evidence on this point at the next examination.

James Burnside, re-called, cross-examined by the Prisoner, said he saw the Prisoner's arm at the carriage in a straight line. The Prisoner must have fired a little too soon.

Mr. Stevenson then applied for a remand, and the Magistrate remanded the prisoner until this day week at eleven o'clock.

The Prisoner.—On what charge?

The Mayor.—On the charge of shooting at the Queen with intent to murder.

The Prisoner.—I made the statement I have made on the understanding that the charge was to be with intent to intimidate other persons. That was my intent and meaning.

The Mayor said they had nothing to do with that.

The Prisoner was then removed, and driven to the police-station, followed by a large crowd.—*Evening Standard*, March 3.

THE *Globe* of March 3rd states:—The man Maclean, who comes from Croydon, has during this morning been again examined by Dr. Holderness, who still pronounces him to be sane. Dr. Reed, one of the Queen's physicians, who has also examined the prisoner, expresses a similar opinion. Maclean passed a sleepless night, but has not been in any way troublesome. Although only 1½d. was found upon him when searched, it is stated that on Wednesday night he was at a public-house close to the station, and openly exhibiting what for him would be a considerable amount of silver, which he was freely spending in drink for himself and others.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN the House of Commons on Friday afternoon (March 3), Sir S. Northcote said:—I would like to ask if the Home Secretary can give any more information to the House in regard to the late atrocious attempt made on the life of her Majesty?

Sir W. Harcourt.—I do not know that I can add any material facts to those I stated last night. It is very desirable that anybody in a responsible position should not state anything that has not been distinctly proved in evidence. The state of the case is this. By my desire the Solicitor of the Treasury attended this morning at Windsor in order that he may conduct the prosecution of the inquiry in this case. He has also the assistance of Sir James Ingham, the senior magistrate at Bow-street, in order that he may have the benefit of his great experience in the conduct of the case. The Prisoner was remanded in order that further and fuller evidence should be obtained, and of course, time would be taken to consider the charges that ought to be preferred. That is the actual legal position of matters up to this moment. The only other fact that I can properly mention now is that this morning the bullet was found which is supposed to have been discharged from the pistol found near the railway-station, and that, of course, is a material circumstance. That, I think, is all I can feel at liberty to state in reference to the facts which have come to my knowledge. With regard to the second question of the right hon. gentleman, I have to state that having had the honour of an audience with her Majesty this morning, I am able to state that her Majesty has not suffered in health from the atrocious circumstances of yesterday (loud cheers.) Her Majesty expressed her extreme satisfaction at the messages from all parts of the country, and I may say from all parts of Europe, which she received, of congratulation and satisfaction at her Majesty's escape (loud cheers.)

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE LAND ACT.

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IN the House of Lords on Friday (Feb. 24), in the discussion on Lord Donoughmore's motion, Lord Lansdowne expressed his opinion that the objections put forward to the appointment of the committee were serious, and that an objection which appeared to him more serious was that the Committee would be one of the "landlord interest" sitting in a quasi-judicial capacity on the Irish Land Commissioners. The announcements on the subject made this week in both Houses rendered the situation still more grave. As to the proposed Committee, [illegible] exception, was an avowed opponent of the Irish [illegible] policy of Her Majesty's Government. He thought that the report of such a committee would only increase the bitter feelings already existing in connexion with the Irish Land Act. He recommended the adjournment of the debate on the motion, with the view of postponing the appointment of the Committee or limiting the inquiry, as he understood that the Government would not object to inquiry at a future time.

Lord Donoughmore felt it impossible to adopt the course recommended by Lord Lansdowne. In the debate of Friday night the Government did not, as he understood them, offer any such compromise as that which his noble friend had referred to. He did not think that any danger would arise from the Committee; and, especially after the notice of motion given by Mr. Gladstone in the other house, he felt bound to persevere.

Lord Derby, while fully supporting the right of the House to watch and supervise, thought that considerations of time and opportunity made it advisable that their lordships should act on the suggestion of Lord Lansdowne. Their lordships should not do anything to weaken the hands of the Government in Ireland, or to subvert the administration of the law in that country. It would be childish to persevere with the Committee because of Mr. Gladstone's motion if on other grounds it ought to be given up.

Lord Salisbury contended that if their lordships recognized the right of the House of Commons to censure their proceedings, such a recognition would seriously affect the action of their lordships' House in the future. The Government on Friday last declined all compromise and would given no promise of a future inquiry.

Lord Granville, amid cries of "Oh!" denied that Mr. Gladstone's resolution would be a vote of censure on the House of Lords. It was not intended to be such. It was intended to support the authority of those who were administering a law which their lordships' House passed last Session. He maintained that the Committee would be regarded as an interested one. He denied that the Government objected to inquiry at the proper time. They reserved their entire liberty in determining the time and opportunity; but they did not say that hereafter an inquiry into some points of the Land Act might not be very desirable.

The Lord Chancellor, having put the question on the appointment of the Select Committee, declared that the Contents had it.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on Monday (Feb. 27),

Mr. Gladstone, in moving, pursuant to notice, that the Orders of the Day be postponed until after his motion on the Land Act, while rerervina a defence of the motion until his reply, if necessary, remarked that the Government were fully sensible of the inconvenience of their proposal, and that if even at that moment they could be assured that the inquiry of the Lords would not be extended to the judicial administration of the Land Court they would waive their other objections to the committee.

Sir S. Northcote admitted that it was unusual to oppose such a motion as this, but he urged that the House had a right to demand from the Prime Minister some explanation of the reasons why he proposed to put aside business which he had himself declared urgent. Moreover, the intimation just thrown out rendered delay necessary, inasmuch as nothing which could happen in that House could obtain the result with which Mr. Gladstone had declared he would be satisfied. The peers who composed the committee were men of patriotism, who would not be deaf to any appeal which might be made to them, and he put it, therefore, to the Government whether it was worth while proceeding at this time.

Mr. Gladstone replied that such an appeal would be unbecoming and ineffectual, and, repeating his regret that Sir S. Northcote had not been able to give some assurance at the last moment, he declared again that to an examination into the judicial administration of the Land Act the Government would be no parties.

The conversation was continued by Mr. Newdegate, who insisted that Mr. Gladstone's object was to extend the incapacity of the House of Lords; Mr. M'Carthy announced that the Irish members with whom he acted, being of opinion that the working of the Land Act required inquiry, would vote against this motion; Mr. Chaplain thought that the Government were wise in trying to stave off an inquiry into their disastrous Act; Mr. Shaw expressed a decided opinion that the Irish members opposite did not represent the tenant farmers in regard to the Act, and that the decisions of the Commissioners would stand any inquiry; but Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Sexton both predicted that the debate which Mr. Gladstone was opening would form a most exhaustive and complete examination of the operation of the Land Act. After some observations from Mr. Warton, the House decided to postpone the Orders of the day by 300 to 167, and the result was received with prolonged cheers from the ministerial benches.

Mr. Gladstone in moving his resolution said:—

I thank the House for having accorded to Her Majesty's Government permission to submit a resolution which it thinks most important for the welfare of the country by a decisive majority, and in opposition to a remarkable combination. (Cheers.) The resolution is:—"That Parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act tends to defeat the operation of that Act, and must be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland." It is, however, no part of our object, could we escape from the inference hon. gentlemen opposite wish to draw, to pass a censure upon the House of Lords. In the first place, it is not the office of one House of Parliament to censure another (ironical cheers); and, in the second place, there is no privilege invaded in the present case, nor any question as to a conflict of jurisdiction. No one doubts for a moment that the House of Lords is competent to appoint a committee if it thinks fit to do so to inquire into the operation of any of our laws. To do so may be an error of policy of the gravest character, but it is no invasion of our jurisdiction, and it is not as an invasion of our jurisdiction that it is taken up by the Government. In the same way we are not here for the purpose of defending the Land Act. We have been threatened just now with a promised exposure of all its defects, but I do not know that we should be inclined to enter into a contest at the present moment with those who may give the most exaggerated account of those defects. Our position is this, that it is the law of the land (hear, hear), and at present a Parliamentary inquiry into its administration, which is essentially and almost exclusively a judicial administration, is adverse to the first purposes of government and the highest ends of society. (Hear, hear.) That is the question before us, and not a discussion of the merits and defects of the Act itself. And, again, there have been what I may call semi-grateful acknowledgments from one or two hon. gentlemen opposite to the Government for having afforded an opportunity for a full discussion of the administration of the Act in Ireland. It is not for me to say what the liberty of debate may allow; the scope given is undoubtedly wide; but it is no part of our intention to offer any such opportunity at all, nor have we the slightest intention on this occasion to defend the administration of Government in Ireland. We are not to be drawn aside from our purpose, which is specific and marks out a well-defined course of debate, and led into vague and general discussion, with regard to which we know not when it will end, and can say only that it would interfere with the progress of the business of the House, and take away all the public attention from affairs of vital moment. We are here to ask the House of Commons to pass a vote of policy of the highest importance. We ask it of the House of Commons, because that House is our natural and legitimate resort; we draw from it our strength; our very existence depends upon its confidence. (Cheers.) When a heavy blow is struck at our existence, or at the interests confided to our charge, this is the place to which we come (loud cheers) to restore the strength necessary for the honourable administration of the trust of government. (Cheers.) We are acting according to precedent; we are acting according to principle. The only question is whether the occasion or our thus acting is an adequate occasion; and, in our view, the occasion is not only one of great gravity, but the occasion is such that I cannot but feel it to be one of extreme necessity. (Hear, hear.) The truth is that conflicts of this nature have been far from uncommon. The one House passes a resolution with the intention of striking a blow at the Executive Government or the system of Administration; the other House, taking a different view of the situation, passes a resolution arising directly out of the previous resolution, and intended to counteract it.

After citing a number of cases in which a Government, censured by a motion of the House of Lords, applied to the Commons for a counter-motion, including the instances of the Chinese [illegible] 1857, the [illegible] Pacifico affair in 1850, the Reform Bill of 1831, and others, Mr. Gladstone continued:—

There was no denial of the right of the House of Lords to throw out the Reform Bill any more than there is now a denial of its right to appoint a committee of inquiry. No, Sir, but that House, in acting contrary to the national assembly, has taken a course that may lead to national disaster. That other assembly, no matter how venerable or how distinguished it may be, is not the assembly that can decide great issues of the national fortunes or decide great political crisis when they arise. (Loud cheers.) It is then the representatives of the people upon whom in every crisis the real burden must lie, and if there be disaster, if the interests of the country be fatally compromised, you cannot shift your responsibility from yourselves upon those whom we are accustomed to refer to under the name of "another place." The nation expects from you the maintenance of its fortunes and the custody of its interests, and it is in order that you should rise to the level of that great duty that I appeal to you on this occasion. (Renewed cheers.)

THE OBJECTS OF THE INQUIRY.

We are told by some that this inquiry is not to give effect to a foregone conclusion against the Act. What a pity, then, is it that the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire was allowed to make himself the organ of the party and to bring about the division which has just taken place. The hon. member complimented us on our wisdom in avoiding inquiry for the said, "You know you cannot stand it; you know your Act will be shattered underits influence." That is a guarantee of the impartiality with which, according to the member for Mid-Lincolnshire, the Committee of the House of Lords is to set about its inquiry. (Cheers.) But the hon. member did not stand alone in his assertion. I must do credit to the regularly constituteed opposition by saying that they maintained a tolerably unbroken silence during most of that remarkable speech. (Hear, hear.) The member for Mid-Lincolnshire was sustained in his task by vigorous cheering from a certain quarter of the Opposition. He welcomed those cheers and turned to bestow his favourable testimony on the persons from whom they proceeded as the true organs of the people of Ireland. The meaning of those cheers was utter condemnation of the Land Act which, as has not been disguised in the speeches of various members representing Irish constituencies, is what they are pleased to call a dismal failure. But, then, observe the position in which you place yourselves, and in which you place the Committee of the House of Lords as far as in you lies. It is that that Committee is appointed for the condemnation of the Land Act, and for forwarding the views of those who have already described it as a dismal failure. (Cheers.)

THE LAND LEAGUE AND THE LAND ACT.

I entreat the House to allow me briefly to convey to their minds the opposite view of the Land Act, its functions, its destinies, and its possible results. I ask the House to go back with me to the language almost of despair in which the Queen's Speech of 1881 opened the Session of Parliament. I ask the House after having gone through that Speech—which I need not specifically quote, because its general character is fresh in the minds of all—I ask them then to go forward with me through the laborious experience of the last Session, through the 58 nights of debate on the Land Bill, and to the periods when the appointments of Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners had been made and when their proceedings were about practically to commence. Sir, it was then that we were called upon to witness a new and powerful and menacing development of the great conspiracy against law and order, and property in Ireland. It was then that we were bound to confess to ourselves—and blind, indeed, we must have been if we had attempted to conceal it—that the effort which was being made, and which was being made not without chances of success, was to bring about that universal denial of the obligations and the rights of property which the Duke of Wellington had long ago pointed out in solemn and formal words as marking the stage at which Government would be paralyzed and no power at its command would enable it to meet the disaffection of a united nation. (Hear, hear.) That was the crisis which we had before us in the beginning of October last. What were the means we had in our hand to meet it with? We had the Coercion Act. Does anybody suppose that the operation of that Act would have been made co-extensive with the evil which we had to confront? I am afraid there are some who still suppose that in the Coercion Act there is latent some remedial process, but we, at least, are not under that dismal superstition. The Act had no legitimate purpose and could have none, except for a moment to clear the ground and leave a space on which you might found with a prospect of their free operation your remedial measure. We had the power of Government in Ireland; and what is the power of Government in Ireland? It is a mechanical force, which, unless it has other moral forces behind it, cannot conquer. Had we been speaking of England, you might have told us that we had large reserves of energy throughout all classes of the community. Had we those reserves of energy in Ireland? Was it on the moral power or the social power of the landlord class in Ireland that we were to fall back, and to hope that from that source could be derived the strength which was necessary to cope with and put down this tremendous conspiracy? No, Sir; at the time we well knew that there were in Ireland but two living powers. One of them was the Land League, and the other was the Land Act. (Cheers.) A desperate conflict it was obvious must occur between them. The question was, which was to be the victor? Yes, Sir, between the Land League and the Land Act. We have had to-night from agents of the Land League, as throughout the discussion of the Land Bill, a significant exhibition of their desire to defeat that Bill if they could (cheers, and cries of "No" from some of the Irish members below the gangway on the Opposition side), or, if they could not defeat it, to discredit it. (Renewed cheers.) I do not say for a moment that I charge that responsibility on Irish members in general. Do not let it be supposed that I charge it on all Irish members who sit in that quarter of the House, for I know there are some of them who were roused even during the debates on the Land Bill last year into indignant protestations of an irrepressible partriotism against the proceedings of some of their colleagues. (Hear, hear.) But there are in that quarter of the House deadly enemies of the Land Act. (Hear.) No wonder. Why are they its enemies? They are working for their own purpose, and the Land Act is working for a purpose directly opposite. The Land Act is working, as we believe, for the purposes of social order and stability. They are working for purposes which they may, perhaps, deem sufficient and legitimate, but which we are compelled to consider directly the reverse. (Hear, hear.) That was the situation of things in Ireland in October last. We know of course, we could not expect to obtain from the party opposite, which was associated directly with the interests of land in Ireland, a recognition of our real objects or an approval of the means we were employing in order to attain them. But these were the facts of the case: There was this great measure, and there was the double opposition which it had to confront—a double opposition which was constantly represented in the debates of last year, and which has been again represented in the division to-night. (Hear, hear.)

THE EFFECT OF THE INQUIRY.

Now what is the effect of such a motion as has been carried in the Lords for an inquiry into the judicial administration of the Land Act?

Sir S. Northcote.—The word "judicial" is not in the motion.

Mr. Gladstone.—I am not referring to it as a quotation, but I am going to argue that that is the purpose of the motion. (Cheers.) You are all witnesses to our official and responsible declaration: "Contrive by any way you like formally to exclude from the inquiry the judicial administration of the Act, and to every other form of the inquiry we will waive the serious objections we entertain." That was the offer made on the first occasion by Lord Granville, and which I have repeatedly made to-night, not, perhaps, for the first time, in terms yet more explicit and determined. But let us consider what will be the effect of this inquiry. It is an inquiry by a committee of the House of Lords into the proceedings of a judicial body, and, as far as we can gather, it will be the duty—and I do not know how the committee will escape the duty—to summon before it a smaller or a larger number of the judicial agents by whom the Act is now being administered. Have they considered what kind of rebuff they may possibly receive when they ask a Judge under the Land Act what were the considerations which moved him to deliver this or that judgment? Sir, I believe there is upon record a case in which the House of Lords made a similar attempt, and met with [illegible] for evermore within the precincts of the distinguished profession of which the person making it was a member. In a case of Knollys, Chief Justice Holt was summoned by the House of Lords and asked the reason for his decision. I may inform the House that it was a case in which the privileges of the House of Lords were attacked, and therefore there was greater apology for tampering with the judicial independence of Chief Justice Holt than there would be with the judicial independence of Mr. Justice O'Hagan. When Chief Justice Holt was asked his reason for his decision he replied in these memorable words:—"I hold authority independent of yours; I gave my reasons for the judgment in that place in which I had sworn to administer justice. By the House of Lords I look to be protected and not to be assailed (loud cheers), and I will not assign the reasons upon which I founded my judgment." (Cheers.) Well, Sir, what is the case in these judicial proceedings? In so far as they differ from other judicial proceedings they differ in this respect, that Parliament has deliberately sought to fence them, if possible, against all interference. From the decision of the Land Court there is no appeal whatever, even on questions of law. (Hear, hear. Even on questions of law the Court is not absolutely bound to allow an appeal. If it declares that in its judgment an appeal would be frivolous and vaxatious it may refuse an appeal even on a question of law. On questions of law and fact there is no appeal whatever except by leave of the Commissioners. If Parliament had not suspended the appeal cases might have been taken to the highest Courts in Ireland, and then to the House of Lords, which might have dealt with them judicially. But you have elaborately provided for the exclusion of the House of Lords in its judicial capacity from any interference with these matters. Upon the composition of the committee of the House of Lords I will make no particular remark, except this, that it is not distinguished for the absence of prejudice (cries of "Order"), but that committee is to examine those very subjects upon which the jurisdiction of the House of Lords in its highest character is excluded. Sir, in our opinion, what we think to be the confidence of the people in the Land Act, and what I believe the majority of the Irish members believe with us to be the confidence of the people in the Land Act, would have been fatally impaired had we allowed it for a moment to be supposed that we were going to tolerate any interference with its provisions. I know it is stated that this inquiry is not going to prejudice on interfere with the rights of the tenants. Where is that in your reference to the committee? The committee is not directed to exclude from its consideration the rights and privileges of the tenants. There is nothing to protect the tenant from the encroachments of the committee, and the avowed object of the committee is known to be to show that something in the nature of property is taken from the landlord and unjustly handed over to the tenant. That is undoubtedly so, and we will not be responsible for allowing the people of Ireland to suppose that we should be parties to the opening of that question.

THE HOPES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I own I do not believe that gentlemen sitting on that side of the House have yet taken a true measure of Irish difficulties or know how deep lies the seat of them ("Oh!")—no, I do not believe, not even the hon. member for Eye. (Laughter.) The subject is too grave for laughter, and I am sorry I have been drawn aside for a moment by the conspicuous method which the hon. member adopts for the conveyance of his sentiments. The gravity of the question is such as can hardly be described. We are seeking to put an end to an odious war of classes, and to build firmly and deeply the foundations of social order. We do not believe it possible to attain that end except through the medium of popular contentment, and we are persuaded that concessions, according to the measure of reason and justice, such as have been offered by the Land Act, are concessions which will bring about the restoration of contentment, not in a moment, but by a sure and gradual process. It is upon these terms, and these terms alone, we can consent to be responsible for or to employ the repulsive means to which we are obliged to resort for securing the first conditions of peace and putting an end to the reign of intimidation in Ireland by the use of powers alien to the ordinary letter and alien to the essential spirit of the law. We cannot for a day be responsible for the government of Ireland, except with the free use of the weapons the Legislature has been pleased to intrust to our hands. We know very well we cannot turn to the House of Lords and ask the House of Lords to undertake the government of Ireland. Our hopes for it are bound upon the operation of the Land Act—the fruit of so many labours and of such great efforts from so many quarters, brought about by so much concession, by so much moderation, by so much abatement of extreme views, by so much courage in confronting possibilities of popular prejudice. Its results we deem precious to the country; upon it we build, upon it we suspend our hopes, and we will be no parties for a day or for an hour to any proceedings by which these hopes can be substantially endangered. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving—"That Parliamentary enquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act tends to defeat the operation of that Act, and must be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland."

Mr. Gibson asked why the arguments just used by Mr. Gladstone had not been addressed by his colleagues to the other House. Not a syllable about the interference with judicial administration had been mentioned, and all the strong language about the elements of social danger, &c., was mere second thoughts. There was nothing in the order of reference about judicial administration, and he found it very difficult to believe that Mr. Gladstone himself entertained a fear that the Lords' inquiry would do any harm. There were many points arising out of the unforeseen operation of the Land Act which required investigation, and he contended that in the present muddle of business the mode suggested by Mr. Gladstone of meeting the action of the Lords was the worst of all. The Prime Minister must be aware that the debate which he was provoking would lead to a more searching and more unreserved examination of the Land Act than any inquiry by the Lords' Committee; and, believing that the resolution could result in nothing but harm, he met it by moving the previous question.

Lord Lymington held that the Prime Minister's objections the committee were conclusive, and that it was a dangerous thing for either House to fly in the face of so solemn a declaration by the Executive.

Sir W. Barttelot blamed the Prime Minister for provoking a collision between the two Houses as a means of rallying his party and getting a cry for the country, and predicted that the debate would be far more damaging to Ireland than the Lords' Committee.

Mr. O'Donnell complained that by moving the previous question the Conservative leaders had excluded the amendments which would reopen the agrarian question. He ridiculed the Liberal meeting, and declared that Mr. Gladstone's motion had no object but to cover the failure of the Land Act.

On the motion of Mr. Sexton the debate was adjourned.

On Thursday, March 2nd, the adjourned debate on the Lords' inquiry into the Land Act was resumed by Mr. Sexton, who insisted that an immediate inquiry was necessary, not only in the interests of the Act itself, but for the interests of good government. An inquiry by the Lords was better than no inquiry at all, and its results, he believed, would altogether differ from the anticipations of those who had originally proposed it.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach remarked that the Land Act had not satisfied any party, and an inquiry into it, judiciously limited and fairly conducted, was not only unobjectionable, but was absolutely necessary. The Land Act contained within itself the seeds of certain destruction, and it was the duty of the Government at once to consider the problem which would very shortly present itself.

The debate was again adjourned.

AFGHANISTAN.

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SIBI, Feb. 26.

WHETHER Herat or Turkestan will first receive a personal visit from the Amir is still doubtful, but the Amir is said to have informed Abdul Kudus, the Governor, that he will march to Herat in the spring.

Gholam Raza Khan, a peshkhidmat of the Amir, passed through Kandahar on the 22nd on his way to Herat, to which place he has been deputed in order to watch the progress of events. He is accompanied by Din Mahomed Aliekozur and a Herati Mollah of some importance returning from Kabul. The latter had been extremely well received by the Amir had been given handsome presents. He spoke in terms of praise of the Amir's administration, declaring that only his enemies suffered at his hands. They carried with them letters of recommendation from the Amir to Abdul Kudus, Governor of Herat, who was therein directed to continue all allowances. The idea is that the Amir is more generously inclined than the Governor towards Herat. A messenger returning from the frontier to Kandahar states that when Ayoub crossed the Persian border he sent off Nazir Hasan Ali Khan with certain papers to the Shah, and that these were the correspondence between Russia and the Amir Shere Ali Khan. The Shah declined to receive them, and sent a special emissary, Launt Sahib, who brought Ayoub away with him. The Sirdar went unwillingly urging that he must await the return of Abdulla Khan Nasari, whom he had sent to the wali of Meshed. The messenger further states that Moosa Jan, son of Yakub, and Ahmad Ali, son of Mahomed Ali, the eldest son of Shere Ali, went with Ayoub to Teheran, that Ayoub's party had dispersed, some having gone to the Russian camp, and that Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan had died in Meshed. This was the son of Sirdar Sharif Khan, who has lately passed through Kurrachee on his way to Bagdad. It was said that the Russians had cleared Meshed out of the supplies provided by the Wali under the orders of the Shah.

A Turcoman raid upon the Damshides, north of Herat, is reported.

Kandahar is quiet and the Amir is conciliating the chiefs, but stories are still abroad of Russian advances and of traders from the Russian camp having already appeared in Herat. The Amir is said to have had some disagreeable letters from Mahomed Ishak Khan, Governor of Turkestan, who complains that his brothers are not treated with consideration. Two brothers are with the Amir in Kabul and one is in Kandahar, Sirdar Mahomed Alam Khan, who was lately with the Government in India, is held in the highest estimation by the Amir, and has been intrusted with his seal and invested with the chief authority in Kabul. The Amir is said still to speak of visiting India when he is able. The Duranis are again superseding the Ghilzais in favour.

There are reports of Mir Batcha, Mollah Mushk-i-Alam, and the Khan of the Andari Ghilzais having escaped from Kabul.

A caravan has just been threatened by some sections of Zakka-Khels discontented with the tribal headmen who manage the pass. The Afridi Jezailchis, however, successfully repelled the riders, and the caravan travelled through safely.

The reports in the Indian papers of troops withdrawing from Thal Chotiali are altogether premature. The Marris and many other local tribes would have, first of all to be carefully dealt with and organized for the restraint of the robber element which had previous to the British occupation laid waste the border. The chiefs, duly subsidized, would have to be answerable for the protection of the loads through their country, and for the safety of their neighbours engaged in trade and agriculture.—The *Times*' Correspondent.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S RE-ELECTION.

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MR. BRADLAUGH, who was re-elected for Northampton on March 2nd, entered the House of Commons on March 3rd, as soon as the Speaker had taken the Chair, and seated himself, as usual, under the Peers Gallery. There he was visited a short time afterwards by the Sergeant-at-Arms who, after conversing with him for a moment or two, went and communicated to the Speaker the result of the interview Mr. Bradlaugh then left the Chamber. Before departing he received from many members of the Radical section of the House congratulations on his election once more for Northampton. During the half hour that elapsed before the notices and questions, several prominent gentlemen on the Conservative side of the House consulted with the Speaker evidently on the absorbing topic of the hour—what ought to be done when Mr. Bradlaugh again presented himself at the table? Sir S. Northcote was one of those who sought the Speaker's advice. There had previously been a long conversation between the Speaker and Sir Erskine May.

THE OUTRAGE AT DUNECHT.

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THE authorities at Aberdeen have confirmed the report already published that important revelations have been made in connexion with the outrage at Dunecht, and that two men are now in custody, charged with complicity in the removal of the body of the Earl of Crawford, which it is now believed will be found in the locality from which it was stolen. Although to outward seeming the inquiries and negotiations have been given up for the past two months, this has not been so in reality, and several times hopes have been raised that the proper clue had been discovered. Nothing definite, however, was ascertained till some time after the advertisements appeared offering a reward for information leading to the arrest of the guilty parties. It is known that after this advertisement was withdrawn a letter was received by Mr. Allsop, the family solicitor, from parties professing to have a knowledge of all the facts, and offering, on condition that a ransom of £6,000 were given, to restore the remains. This letter was couched in somewhat insolent terms, and it contained a threat that if the offer were not accepted within a given time, or if any attempt were made to get the body upon easier terms, the ransom would be increased to £20,000, and if this were refused the body would be destroyed. It is understood that the letter formed the ground-work of the investigations which have led up to the arrests now made, and that the handwriting has been identified with that of certain of the persons now in custody or under police surveillance. Whether any reply was sent to the letter has not transpired, but at all events Mr. Allsop decided to put the law into force.

On of the persons upon whom suspicion fell is a man named Thomas Kirkwood, an old and trusted servant of the family. Kirkwood, who is a skilled mechanic, was intrusted by the present Earl with important work connected with the observatory at Dunecht. When the Earl (then Lord Lindsay) went in charge of the British expedition to the Mauritius, in December, 1874, to observe and report on the transit of Venus, Kirkwood accompanied him, and so well did he acquit himself on that occasion that on their return his master erected for him a handsome cottage on the estate, where he has resided ever since, and attended to his duties at the observatory. In the search for the body in the policies of Dunecht, Kirkwood took an active part. He received from the Earl last week a letter telling him that he was required in London in connexion with some work at the laboratory. This was part of the plan to put him off his guard, and to enable certain inquiries to be made in his absence. So convinced were the police of Kirkwood's complicity that it was at first decided to arrest him in London, and orders to that effect were sent to Scotland-yard, but some difficulty in regard to jurisdiction presented itself, and it was deemed the safest course to arrest him in Aberdeen. Accordingly a message was sent summoning him to return to Aberdeen, and Superintendent Swanson travelled in the same train to see that Kirkwood complied with the instructions. When the train arrived in Aberdeen on Saturday two officers of police took Kirkwood into custody, and he was removed to the county police-station. In the meantime, Lord Crawford, who was cognizant of all the steps taken came on from London by another train, and on his arrival drove to the office of the procurator fiscal, who informed him that another person had been taken into custody on the previous night. The name of this man is John Philip, a friend of Kirkwood. Philip, at the time the outrage is supposed to have been committed, was a drill instructor to the Volunteers on the Dunecht estate, but some weeks ago he removed to Aberdeen. He was at Echt when apprehended. It still seems doubtful whether the principal persons implicated have been arrested, it being the impression that the men now in custody, if concerned in the outrage at all, acted under the directions of others who planned the crime; indeed, there is some reason to believe that the sudden arrests have been resorted to in order to force the hands of guilty parties and induce some of them to turn Queen's evidence. Kirkwood and Philip were examined before the Sheriff on Saturday afternoon. Their statements were heard separately, and the examinations were of a most searching character. The proceedings, of course, were private, but the nature of the statements was such as to warrant the committal of the prisoners for further examination. The extreme reticence of the police has rendered it difficult to ascertain what new facts have come to their knowledge or whether they have any clue to the whereabouts of the body, but it is the impression of many well-informed persons that the body is concealed, if not at Dunecht, at least at Aberdeen, and that plunder, pure and simple, was the object of the crime. Since the outrage Mr. Allsop was received 800 anonymous letters, among which is the following, signed "Nabob":—

"Sir,—The body is still in Aberdeenshire. I can put you in possession of the same as soon as you bring some of the desperadoes who stole it to justice, so that I may know with whom I have to deal. I have no wish to be assassinated by resurrectionists, nor suspected by the public of being an accomplice in such dastardly work which I most assuredly would be unless the guilty party are brought to justice. Had Mr. Yeats acted on the hint I gave him last September he might have found the remains as though by accident and hunted up the robbers; but that chance is lost. So I hope you will find the men and make safe and prudent for me to find what you want. P.S.—Should they find that an outsider knows their secret it *(sic)* may be removed to another place."—*Times.*

THE JADAVRAI HARISHANKAR CASE.

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IN the House of Commons on March 3, Mr. R. Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would cause Jadavrai Harishankar, an advocate at the Indian Bar, now undergoing imprisonment in gaol in the Bombay Presidency, to be furnished with copies of the reports of Mr. Aston, C.S., recently judicial assistant to the political agent in Kattiawar, which reports were forwarded to that agency under date April 7th, 1881; report or reply to Mr. E. T. Candy, C.S., on the above reports forwarded under date of May 4th, 1881, together with a memorandum by Mr. Aston, also a report by Mr. Candy on Jadavrai's petition; and, whether, considering the statements contained in these papers, the Bombay Government would consider whether they might liberate Jadavrai and remit the fine of 24,000 rupees imposed upon him by the Kattiawar Political Agency Courts.

The Marquess of Hartington said he had answered a similar question before. He had only to add that the papers had been carefully gone over since by the Governor of Bombay and a Judge of the High Court of that place, and they had formed the opinion that the conviction was a just one.